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****
* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Members of Party Committee of A Certain Regiment under PLA Foochow Command Pay Attention To Combining Reading with Criticism against Revisionism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 13, 1973)

(NCNA Foochow) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, members of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Foochow Command conscientiously read some works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and pay attention to combining reading with criticism against revisionism, thereby effectively raising their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

While criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, the Party committee of this regiment constantly pays close attention to organizing its members to read and study.

One of its standing committee members did not go to school before he joined the revolution. It was only after he had joined the revolution that he learned some culture. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, he, with a view to building up his ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, carried out theoretical study and learned some culture with the utmost revolutionary enthusiasm. He conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist works in their full text and humbly asked other comrades for help in overcoming the difficulties he had met.

In studying "Anti-Dühring," he at first did not understand thoroughly some of the statements made by Engels in criticizing Dühring's reactionary viewpoint. Later, he on the one hand asked the comrades of the office who had carried out study with better results to give accounts of their experience and on the other hand read four to five times the relevant paragraphs and chapters in the book. Eventually he scored rather good results.

In the past year and more, in this same dogged spirit,he read through such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "The Civil War in France" and the part of "Anti-Dühring" that dealt with philosophy and the relevant works of Chairman Mao, thereby laying a good foundation for raising his theoretical level.

As this standing committee member did,other members of the Party committee consciously make strenuous efforts to read. A good atmosphere of study has taken shape within the Party committee.

In the course of reading and study, the regiment's Party committee pays attention to helping all carry forward the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study and, in particular, combine reading with criticism against revisionism and, adopting the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, make deep-going criticism against the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

One of the members of the standing committee of the Party committee, who is concurrently deputy political commissar of this regiment, studied such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" in the first half of last year, deepening his understanding of the Marxist viewpoint on classes and class struggle. When he went down to a company to make experiment on the education in ideology and political line, he organized all to study the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and led the cadres and fighters to make social investigations conscientiously and to make deep-going criticism against the counter-revolutionary fallacies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby greatly raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

The regiment's Party committee attaches great importance to his experience and popularizes it among its members. It also pays attention to popularizing other comrades' experience of combining reading with criticism against revisionism.

Through reading works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, the deputy secretary of the Party committee who was concurrently political commissar of this regiment penetratingly criticized the idealist transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, deepened his understanding of the viewpoint that "practice is primary," strenuously improved his leadership style and made deep-going investigations and study.

In the course of reading and study, another member of the Party committee criticized the revisionist absurdity that "heroes create history" and was rather conscious in adhering to the mass line in doing his work. His experience was popularized within the regiment's Party committee.

Recently, for the purpose of attaching primary importance to grasping tightly and well the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, the regiment's Party committee made deep-criticism against the essence

of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Its secretary gave an account of how he, in the course of reading and study, conscientiously appreciated Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue," and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Through this continuous exchange of experience, members of the regiment's Party committee combine reading and study with criticism against revisionism more penetratingly and more consciously. They are determined, in the future, to read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao more perseveringly and unremittingly, to make deep-going and thoroughgoing criticism politically, ideologically and theoretically against the revisionist fallacies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to distinguish accurately between the correct line and the wrong line, and to reinforce Army building in accordance with Chairman Mao's line of Army building.

In the past year and more, through reading and study, members of this regiment's Party committee continuously raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, further strengthened revolutionary unity, improved their style of leadership and did their work with ever better results. Last year, this regiment carried out the line education and military training more concretely and with more remarkable results than it did the year before last, and accomplished its several important tasks of construction work ahead of schedule.

* * * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Party Committee of Tientsin Paper-Making Company Intensively Educates the Workers and Staff in the Party's Basic Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 13, 1973)

(Tientsin NCNA) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of Tientsin Paper-Making Company intensively educates the workers and staff of the units under this company in the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and makes continuous efforts to raise the consciousness of the workers and staff in class struggle and line struggle, thereby developing the excellent situation of revolution and production.

This Party committee pays attention to conscientiously combining reading and study with the education in the Party's basic line and leading the workers and staff members to study the Marxist doctrine strenuously and to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line continuously. Its leading members take the lead in conscientiously adhering to the study system and strengthening its leadership over study in the basic-level units.

In the past year, the Party committee of the company held six study classes attended by leading cadres of various units. Various basic-level units also held study classes attended by personnel at and above the level of a workers' group leader. The workers and staff members of the whole company also took the initiative in organizing more than 120 study groups for the study of works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao during their spare time. In the course of reading and study, the Party committee pays attention to leading all to appreciate conscientiously the statements made by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle, to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and to strengthen their awareness of carrying out the Party's basic line.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, members of the Party committee of Tientsin Paper-Making Company perseveringly get together with the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to criticize squarely the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The Party committee often looks into the state of progress of revolutionary mass criticism and arouses the masses to draw a plan of the mass criticism and to pay attention to grasping the main orientation of the struggle. It arouses the masses to criticize penetratingly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in practicing revisionism, not Marxism, wanting a split, not unity, conspiring and intriguing, and refusing to be open and aboveboard. This makes the masses understand that the sinister aim of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is to induce a basic change in the Party's basic line and policies during the historical period of socialism, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

During the mass criticism, many units send some people to make social investigations in the countryside, to look into the excellent situation there and cite the concrete, living facts in criticizing the counter-revolutionary fallacies trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Some units also invite some old poor peasants and educated youths, who have gone to the mountain and rural areas, to join in the criticism meetings held in the factories. In some units, the leaders form criticism groups with the masses, the young workers with the old workers, and they together carry out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly. Through this revolutionary mass criticism, they all see more clearly the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads during the historical period of socialism and understand more clearly the necessity to go on consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through revolutionary mass criticism, the workers and other personnel also distinguish more clearly between the correct line and the wrong line.

The various units under Tientsin Paper-Making Company also arouse the masses to carry out activities of class education by recounting past sufferings and thinking about the present happiness and organize them to visit exhibitions of class education. Many of these units constantly analyze the tendencies of class struggle and educate the masses in the living facts of class struggle. These activities further arouse the hatred of the broad masses of workers and other personnel against the old society, the landlord and capitalist classes and swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The workers express their will not to forget the class sufferings in the old society but to bear firmly in mind the implacable enmity, to sharpen vigilance, to continue the revolution perseveringly and to defend and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the CYL organization of the No. 10 paper mill arouses the young workers to investigate the history of this mill and to sum up the history of their growth and gives the young workers class education, achieving rather good results. The young workers of this mill raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and become a fresh force in revolution and production.

While educating the workers and other personnel in the Party's basic line, the Party committee of Tientsin Paper-Making Company pays attention to discovering and popularizing the experience of the advanced models. Last year, it summed up and popularized the experience of such units as Lihsin Paper Mill, Tientsin Paper Mill, Weitung Paper Mill and Weitung Carboard Factory in grasping education in the Party's basic line.

In Lihsin Paper Mill, the Party branch leads the workers and other personnel to study in a planned way such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" and Chairman Mao's relevant articles while criticizing the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their abilities to distinguish between true and false Marxism. While carrying out various items of concrete work, this mill always teaches its workers and other personnel to see clearly the relationship between their work and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They

perseveringly put the proletarian politics in command, giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production. Last year, besides accomplishing the task of general renovation of the buildings, this mill overfulfilled the state plan 28 days ahead of schedule.

The experience of this mill was popularized, greatly enlightening various other units.

In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, the Party committee of Tientsin Paper-Making Company intensively educates the workers and other personnel in the Party's basic line, achieving rather good results. In the whole company, revolutionary unity is further cemented, the Party's policies are further implemented, and business management is improved. Last year, this company overfulfilled the State production plan ahead of schedule, achieved 11 major items of technical innovation, and successfully trial made 10 new products.

* * *

SPARE-TIME LITERATURE AND ART

Direct Proper Efforts Toward Spare-Time Literary and Art Creation Under Party Committee Leadership

by

The Writing Group of Factory 641 of Tientsin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 14, 1973)

The writing group of our Factory 641 is a writing group composed mainly of spare-time worker writers with the participation of professional personnel under the leadership of the factory Party committee. In the practice of spare-time literary and art creation, we have come to understand deeply that to make a good job of mass revolutionary literary and art creation, we must persevere in literary and art creation under the leadership of the Party committee, in taking the workers as the main force and in giving full play to the professional personnel's positive role.

Insist on Literary and Art Creation Under the Leadership of the Party Committee

Party leadership is a fundamental guarantee for the proper organization of a mass spare-time literary and art creation force. Our writing group was set up under the leadership of the factory Party committee to meet the needs of the three major revolutionary movements. A feverish life of struggle kindled the strong aspirations of the worker masses to revolutionary literature and art creation. With an eye to the needs of practical struggle, the Party committee of the factory decided to set up a workers' writing group, with full-time cadres assigned to take concrete charge of it and specialized personnel invited to participate. Mass revolutionary literary and art creation activity was initiated in a well-led and organized manner. The factory Party committee's leadership over our writing group finds main expression in the following:

(1) The conduct of line education. After the establishment of the writing group, the factory Party committee constantly summoned together spare-time and full-time writers to hold a study class with a view to giving them ideological and political line education. The factory Party committee showed concern for and attached importance to the worker masses' spare-time literary and art creation activity. It was taken as an important component part of political and ideological work. A regular check was made of the writing groups' work.

(2) The choice of subject matter. The factory Party committee acquired a relatively widespread and penetrating understanding of our factory's life of struggle. Therefore, combining the activism of the leadership and the writing group helped the choice of main subject matter. For instance, an old worker of our factory once thought nothing of sacrificing himself in the interests of the public. He led the masses in averting an accident. His deeds had a great influence on our factory. He became our factory's advanced

worker representative. The Party committee of the factory called upon the writing group to project the old worker's heroic image through condensation and summation based on his deeds as basic material. Because the writing group not only had on hand the basic material related to this old worker but was also well acquainted and conversant with many other advanced workers' advanced deeds, the short story "Arc Light Shimmering" was turned out. Thus under the Party committee's leadership, not only was the life of struggle at the "point" doggedly cared for and not departed from but also the overall condition at the "wide area" were on tap at all times. Subject matter was selected accurately and the throbbing vitality of spare-time literary and art creation was maintained.

(3) A hold on creative writing. The Party committee of the factory has at all times been paying attention to getting hold of the correct orientation for spare-time literary and art creation. This was obvious in the process of the writing of the short story, "Struggle Continuing." After the writer finished the initial manuscript, the Party committees of relevant departments called several meetings to discuss with the writer the subject matter and the scene of the story. In the course of discussion, concrete proposals to revise the story were put forward about what was incompatible with Party policy in regard to certain scenes and the arrangement of figures. After being revised, the story subject matter became relatively concentrated and the figure image relatively clear-cut. Thus, the creative thinking of our writing group was straightened out in time.

Insist on Taking Workers As the Main Force

In carrying out spare-time literary and art creation activities, we must thoroughly carry out the Party's mass line, insist on taking the workers as the main force and rely upon the broad masses of workers and spare-time writers to give the spare-time writers an ample opportunity for practical training and improvement. The results of such an approach help solve many knotty problems and shatter the bonds of the idea that "writing is a mystery." Many worker spare-time writers are enabled to improve considerably in literary and art creation.

The first obstacle we ran into in writing at the beginning was how to overcome the idea of shrinking from difficulties. Most of the worker comrades who joined the writing group wrote nothing before and lacked writing experience. When the first collection of manuscripts was turned out, some took on the style of ideological reports and some the style of new dispatches, all far short of the demands. Therefore, some comrades developed the idea of shrinking from difficulties. In the light of this situation, the writing group made a serious business of study and discussion. Everyone came to understand that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, so long as we dare to pick up the pen to reflect the feverish life of struggle in socialist revolution and socialist construction and keep on writing and making corrections and sticking it out to the last, we can surely make a good job of literary and art creation. The comrades pooled mass ideas and wisdom and relied on collective strength in discussing and revising the programs chapter by chapter, page by page. Some manuscripts were revised over a dozen times.

The next obstacle encountered by us was how to break out of the limitations of real life persons and things. After revising the works once, we felt that we had not broken out of the confines of real men and real things. Being new to writing, some comrades always thought that writing should be based on real life and real things in the raw as otherwise they would appear unreal and false. With an eye to concrete works, we initiated a discussion on how to break through the limitations of real men and real things. Everyone came to understand that our creations could not be confined to the small world of the relevant factory but must allow people a peep into the vast world of socialist revolution and construction. They cannot be confined to one or two ordinary workers at one's side but must be dedicated to the creation of heroic models representative of the new Chinese working class. To keep literary and art creations out of the confines of real men and real things calls for refinement and summation on the basis of many real men and real deeds capable of reflecting socialist revolution and construction and "concentrating such phenomena in everyday life and reducing the contradictions and struggle therein to something typical as a work of literature or art." With a deep understanding acquired, many comrades said that with several tens of comrades working at the same time with their brains, their mouths and their hands and getting involved in writing, discussion and revision, the limitations of new men and new deeds were broken through. We were enabled to lay an initial hold of the clue to story writing.

The third obstacle encountered by us was how to improve the quality of our works. At the stage of repeatedly altering and polishing and improving works, some comrades held that to improve the quality of works, "we spare-time writers' experience of life serves us well, but the key lies in improving our craftsmanship." To counter this problem, we again set a group to study and discussion. Experiences and lessons in writing were seriously summed up. Facts show that some good works are filled with an atmosphere of life and their writers are relatively familiar with the kind of life they portray. Some bad works often lack the breath of life and reveal the writers' lack of familiarity with the kind of life depicted. From the concrete practice of writing, everyone deeply felt that artistic skill is required but only through long deep involvement in life and integration with the masses as one in regard to ideas and feelings can we correctly and penetratingly reflect real life and improve the quality of our works.

Insist on Giving Full Play to Specialized Personnel's Positive Role

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We should hold specialists in respect. They are highly valuable to our cause," we called into play the socialist activism of specialized personnel under the Party committee's leadership. As for spare-time worker writers, professionals "should help and guide them on the one hand and, on the other, learn from them and through them absorb the nourishment from the masses to flesh out and enrich themselves to keep their particular fields from becoming air castles detached from the masses and from reality and completely empty of content and of the breath of life." Such an approach not only helps improve the spare-time writers' creative ability but also goes toward the higher ideological consciousness of the professionals.

Mutual cooperation between professionals and spare-time writers to help make up for each other's shortcomings accelerated the pace of our creation. At the initial stage of creation, there appeared problems of one kind or another. The professionals made a serious analysis of all works and summed up therein problems of a universal nature and joined the spare-time writers in a talk on how to refine the thematic thought of a story. Everyone associated experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays with an analysis of concrete problems encountered in the practice of creation. Spare-time writers received thereby great enlightenment. In revising manuscripts, the professionals together with the spare-time writers studied material, lined up characters and prepared the story. With the help of the professionals, spare-time writers avoided much zigzagging.

Organization of writing groups combining professionals with spare-time writers cemented the ties between professional writers and workers and the worker masses and brought about a tremendous change in the ideological features of professional writers. To go deep among factories and mines and among the worker masses and to join the spare-time writers in creation helps create favorable conditions for the professional personnel's study of society and their ideological remolding. Under the guidance of the correct line, the professional personnel through consciously applying such facilities in learning humbly from the worker masses can gradually enhance their own consciousness of line struggle and their ideological and professional levels. The large host of moving deeds of the worker masses in the three major revolutionary movements are a source of enlightenment and stimulation to the professionals. They are determined to work hard for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line.

Practice shows that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the combined spare-time worker and professional writing group led by the Party committee is capable of effectively cultivating the worker spare-time writing group. It also represents an organizational form allowing full scope for the talents of professional literary and art workers.

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CULTURAL ACTIVITY

How We Carry Out Spare-Time Cultural Activities

by

The Party Branch of the 1st Company of a Certain PLA Unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 14, 1973)

Under the correct leadership of the Party committee, we attach importance to regular cultural activities of the company and in a relatively satisfactory manner associate them with the handling of various items of political-ideological education in the unit. This gives a boost to the war preparation effort and other tasks.

(1) The Party branch strengthens leadership and takes cultural activities as an important part of the effort toward the building of the company. From practice we have come to understand that the proper or improper handling of cultural activities must be first determined by one's understanding of cultural work. In the past, some comrades held that "Life on the island is quite tough." Cultural activities should be launched to liven things up a bit. Cultural activities were taken as simply a source of recreation. Some other comrades considered that with the tight time schedule and the pressure of work, they could take no time out for recreation. Cultural life was marked for a time a situation in which we acted only when told to by the higher-ups.

To counter this problem, our Party branch seriously studied Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." The two-line struggle on the literary and art front was associated with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. Everyone came to understand that company cultural life was by no means just a source of recreation. Instead it was an effective means of preaching Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and of carrying out vivid and graphical ideological and political line education.

With awareness heightened, the Party branch becomes conscious of the handling of cultural activities. For several years, we have put in an important place at all times the effort toward the company cadres' and fighters' understanding of cultural work and seriously strengthened leadership.

We put company cultural life on the agenda of the Party branch and have basically achieved the aim of studying the work program and cultural activities at the same time, arranging work and cultural life at the same time, and summing up work and cultural activities at the same time. For instance, in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, we associate the study of the education effort with the study of the problem of how to do cultural work at the same time. To thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, we have organized an acting and singing group to arrange short programs reflective of the very

favorable situation. We also organized a wall newspaper group and a magic lantern group to act in close coordination. This stimulates the penetrating development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort.

We must arouse the masses to the full. We constantly avail ourselves of such opportunities as summing up work to get across the great significance of mass cultural activities and commend and encourage some individuals and groups who take an active part in and supporting cultural activities. This has brought about a lively situation in cultural life.

We must pay attention to arousing the leading role of cadres. With cadres setting examples and getting involved actively, we not only arouse the activism of fighters for participation in cultural life but also unearth problems and rectify them in time and stimulate the carrying out of mass cultural activities at the company level.

(2) We must continuously raise backbone cadres' ideological and professional levels. In carrying out regular cultural activities, we come to understand that if there is not a backbone force acting in coordination and if concrete organizational measures are lacking, then company cultural life cannot be made a sustained affair nor can it be led toward greater depths. In cultivating a backbone force, we have mainly done the following several tasks:

(i) We must first put organization on a solid basis. Formerly, our company's cultural activities were not launched on a regular enough basis. The main cause was failure to put the organization of the backbone force on a solid basis. There often appeared the phenomenon of a chain being broken and not enough students found for a class.

We sum up experiences and lessons and attach importance to the selection and cultivation of backbone forces. Every year after the new soldiers join the ranks, we would select those fighters ideologically advanced and skilled in and inclined to certain literary and art fields to join a backbone force, and further strengthen training for them in practice. When old soldiers are to retire, we properly keep some of them as backbone elements to let them make a good job of the passing-on-helping-and-leading effort. The aim is to maintain a certain number of literary and art backbone elements with a view to organizational soundness and an unbroken chain of backbone elements.

(ii) We must lay hold of ideological education. The Party branch constantly analyzes the ideological state of the backbone force and organizes its members to repeatedly study the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," unfold criticism against swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i type and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary literary and artistic black line and smash in a big way the bourgeois idea of fame and wealth. The backbone elements are enabled to combine consciously with education of others with private education and achieve the aim of first being revolutionaries in playing a revolutionary play or writing a revolutionary article. While directing proper efforts toward the thinking of the cultural backbone force, we make

a point of helping backbone elements to solve practical problems and showing concern over their study, their life and their progress.

(iii) We must lay emphasis on the professional training of backbone elements. To raise the professional level of literary and art backbone forces is an important measure for improving the results of publicity. To counter the not high professional level of the literary and art backbone force, we adopted such methods as sending people outdoors on study missions, inviting people over to give lectures, seeking self training and self study, letting the old lead the new, etc., to raise the professional level continuously. In our company, there was originally only one person knowing how to play a two-stringed Chinese musical instrument. Now after a process of training and cultivation, most of the comrades have at their fingertips the art of playing one or two of such musical instruments as the two-stringed Chinese musical instrument, flute, guitar, trichord, etc. There is formed a small band of over a dozen persons. Very few comrades used to know how to teach singing. Now there are seven or eight comrades capable of singing instruction and directorship.

(3) Simultaneous attention to all factors must be combined with scientific arrangements for work. The company was burdened all the year round with various tasks such as construction, training, production , duty performance, etc. In carrying out company-level spare-time cultural activities, there are constantly such contradictions as involving personnel, the time element, etc. Under these conditions, how could we set in motion the regular spare-time cultural activities and persist in so doing? We came to understand that contradictions exist objectively and the key lies in the leadership paying attention to things, taking all factors into consideration and making scientific arrangements. To solve the problem of rehearsal time for the performance and singing group, we in doing construction work let individuals carry the performance and singing materials to the worksite or assigned the performance and singing group to a certain work point so that it could combine with construction work and with rehearsal. Whenever an important occasion or an important assignment called for an emphasis on rehearsal, we organized some other persons to do construction work in place of those comrades of the performance and singing group. We also made a point of doing everything possible to bring activities to the relevant scene. This not only inspired everyone's work enthusiasm but also stimulated activism. Tasks were fulfilled with greater, quicker, better and more economical results. Cultural activities were also carried out. To put spare-time cultural activities on a really firm basis, the cadres of our company also sought a concrete division of work responsibilities. Due to the scientific arrangement of work, the whole company was enabled to fulfill various tasks and maintain regular spare-time cultural activities.

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RURAL INDUSTRY

Develop Commune and Brigade Industries, and Maintain "Four Not Competing"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 14, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive, Wusih hsien in Kiangsu Province is resolutely implementing the general policy of "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for national economic development, actively and systematically developing commune and brigade industries, and effectively stimulating the development of agricultural production.

Because of the development of commune and brigade industries, the progress of agricultural mechanization has been accelerated. For the past two years and more, over 13,000 sets of dual-purpose threshers for rice and wheat, high-pressure sprayers, agricultural electric motors, feed blenders and agricultural pumps have been produced by commune and brigade industries alone. They have also produced many agricultural machines, such as milling machines, grain threshing and winnowing machines, and hand-operated transplanting machines, so as to gradually bring about mechanization and continue to strengthen such agricultural work as drainage and irrigation, threshing, food processing, feed processing, and plant protection throughout the hsien.

Because of the development of commune and brigade industries, there has been an increase in the production of a large number of materials required by agricultural production. The commune and brigade industries, drawing materials locally and relying on their own efforts, have produced a large amount of such agricultural products and materials as coarse feed, indigenous chemical fertilizers, indigenous pesticides, bricks and tiles, and plastic sheetings in support of agricultural sideline production development. The plastic material plant of Fanch'ien commune, by processing waste plastic materials through a recycling furnace, has produced in a year and more 55 tons of nylon sheetings to guarantee in time the demand for the growing of double-crop rice seedlings and rainwear for farming.

Because of the development of commune and brigade industries, the repairing of agricultural machines has been strengthened. Previously, whenever a bit of trouble developed in agricultural machines, it had to be sent to municipal or hsien factories for repairs. Now minor repairs can be carried out without going outside the brigade, medium repairs can be carried out without going outside the commune, and in some places, major repairs can be carried out right in the commune. During the busy farming season, the commune and brigade run factories sent out large numbers of repair personnel to the fields and threshing grounds to carry out mobile repair, to be on call and to carry out instant repairs whenever a breakdown occurs.

Because of the development of commune and brigade industries, there has been an increase in the accumulated reserves of communes and production brigades, and collective economy is greatly strengthened. In 1971, commune

and brigade industries accumulated 12,610,000 yuan, and in 1972, they again accumulated 16,490,000 yuan. Formerly, capital for building electrical irrigation stations had to come from the state. Now that is solved mostly with the reserves from commune and brigade industries.

For the past several years, the Tungfeng commune, apart from using the accumulated reserves of commune-run industries for the construction of 14 electrical pumping stations and the purchase of 53 additional sets of tractors, has also run a breeding farm for fine stock, an agricultural machine plant, and an indigenous chemical fertilizer plant. The reason that commune and brigade industries in Wusih hsien can grow from small to big size, from few to many and develop healthily and speedily in that way is mainly because they have, under the leadership of the hsien Party committee, maintained the correct orientation of serving agricultural production, and succeeded in "four not competing with."

Not Competing with Agriculture for Labor

Under the logical premise of guaranteeing sufficient labor for the agricultural front, they have made overall planning and arrangements to solve the need of personnel by commune and brigade industries. Wusih hsien is a district with more people than land with an average of barely a mow of land per capita. Apart from a shortage appearing during the busy farming season, labor is comparatively ample for the rest of the day. On the basis of this particularity, commune and brigade run factories have adopted the means of carrying out industry together with farming, doing farm work during the busy farming season and doing factory work during the slack farming season. During the busy farming seasons each year, apart from a small number of agricultural machinery repair and fitting personnel, the rest of the labor force all returned to production brigades to take part in labor, and by concentrating their forces to the utmost limit, fulfilled the task of agricultural production.

After the busy farming season, rational arrangements are carried out on the labor force and a proper amount of labor is sent to bolster the strength of commune and brigade industries. When making arrangements for the labor force, on the basis of appraisal of the commune masses, some of the old, weak and infirm commune members who experience difficulties in labor are sent to commune and brigade run factories to do work more suited to their physical power. Remuneration for personnel in commune and brigade factories as well as income are credited to the production brigade. Work points are recorded in the same manner as those who stayed home, and distributions are also made in the same way. In that way, manpower is guaranteed and morale is high on the agricultural front, the part of labor strength is fully brought into play and each can work to the best of his ability.

Not Competing with Agriculture for Capital

Capital for commune and brigade run factories should come mainly from their own accumulated reserves. Generally, they must first make use of the small amount of reserves from the development of agricultural sideline production

to operate some small factories, then, by adopting the method of using factory to feed factory, using a factory to run many factories and using many factories to run a plant, to grow gradually big and strong.

Tungt'ing commune first started out with a consumer multiple-purpose plant serving production and livelihood. Then, it gradually operated an agricultural machine plant, a briquette processing yard, a brick and tile work works, and a new works for producing glow light for pest control. This commune, by adopting the method of "raising hen for producing eggs, producing eggs for hatching chicken, and hatching chicken for raising chicken" is by now operating nine commune-run factories. These factories not only did not take capital from agriculture, but also accumulated 120,000 yuan in capital for the commune and strengthened collective economy.

By getting materials locally, the agricultural bacteria plant of Houchai commune has used indigenous things in place of foreign things. By using old diesel oil drums in place of high-pressure sterilizing containers, using cigarette cartons in place of incubators, and straw jackets in place of thermostat containers, started production very quickly. With the pace set by them, every production brigade has also started their own agricultural bacteria plant.

Not Competing with Agriculture for Land

Many of the commune and brigade run factories are trying to occupy as little farmland as possible or avoid occupying any farmland all together. When Ch'ienhou commune was running a brick and tile kiln, some of the people at the beginning selected a piece of land, for they considered it convenient to obtain clay from there. However, when they discovered on calculation that it would take up 40 mow of farmland, no one would agree to it.

After numerous surveys and study, the Party committee of the commune decided to site the kiln on a parcel of land strewn with debris north of Ch'ienhou chen. For the building itself, they made use of old buildings by the sides of the road, and used only 4 mow of land scattered here and there as yards for sun-curing the clay of the brick. Although the land from which they dig for clay is more scattered, the clay they take is that piled on river banks left behind from water conservation construction, and each time they cleared away the clay from a tract of land, they could build a piece of farmland. In that way, after having gone into production for a year and more, the tile kiln has built 45 mow of agricultural land, and the first crop of rice has been planted. It has also produced a large amount of bricks and tiles in support of such basic constructions as pig sties for production brigades, and effectively supported agricultural production.

Not Competing with the State for Industrial Materials

The majority of commune and brigade run factories are using the method of drawing materials locally to solve the problem of raw materials. Some of the factories are also making use of odds and ends and scraps from

municipal and hsien factories to operate an indigenous chemical fertilizer plant, pesticide plant, plastic plant, and light metal plant.

Nunglien production brigade of Hungch'i commune, using only 13 laborers and making use of the odds and ends discards of the hsien electrical machinery plant to run a small agricultural machinery plant processing parts for small transformers in the service of agriculture.

It is in that way that the indigenous chemical fertilizer plant of Tungfeng commune has been producing indigenous chemical fertilizers using the discarded waste materials of municipal plants. Apart from that, some of the commune and brigade factories have, under the unified arrangement of the hsien Party committee, taken up some processing work from state industries. For example, commune-run factories have processed large numbers of spare parts for the tractor plant, the diesel engine plant and the electric motor plant of the hsien. In that way, the active role of commune and brigade industries is not only brought into play, but support is also given to municipal and hsien factories, enabling them to produce more and better agricultural machinery in support of agricultural production.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Central China Factories Help Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 11, 1973)

a central china synthetic fibre plant has built a purification installation to cleanse its waste liquid so that it can be used to irrigate farmland of nearby people's communes.

the hsinhsiang synthetic fibre plant, a modern enterprise in northern honan province, daily discharges 30,000 tons of effluents containing acid and alkaline materials. a technical innovations group of workers, cadres and technicians carried out experiments and built the purification installation that provides gravitational irrigation for 1,000 hectares.

with the development of local industry, large numbers of factories have gone up in the chinese countryside. they look for ways to help nearby communes step up farm output and to ensure that their industrial projects do not contaminate the environment or cause inconvenience to the communes.

the hsinhsiang synthetic fibre plant at first received its water supply from 20 surrounding deep wells. as output rose, more water was needed. the workers decided to tap new sources so that nearby communes and brigades would not be short of irrigation water.

they found abundant water in a canal two kilometres away. after studying the flow and quality of water, they dug a channel leading to the plant with the help of commune members. now drawing water from the canal, the plant leaves the deep wells, capable of irrigating 2,600 hectares of land, for the communes to use.

the hsinhsiang brick and tile kiln needs hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of earth every year. the party committee of the kiln tries to take over as little farmland as possible. workers are encouraged to make use of deeper strata of a soil by sifting out the impurities. they also succeeded in making bricks and tiles out of black marsh clay. the amount of marsh clay they have used in the past three years is equivalent to seven hectares of farmland. the workers then created six hectares of good farmland for a people's commune by filling up the pits in the marsh, levelling the ground with a bulldozer, and spreading a layer of good soil on top.

one production brigade has three hectares of low-yielding land on slopes. in the winter of 1971, the leadership of the kiln consulted the brigade and took earth from this tract. the workers first turned the top-soil

up and set it aside. they excavated the earth underneath for use, then moved the top-soil back and levelled the land. in this way the farmland was improved and could be irrigated better. crops were sown the same year and the 1972 harvest was fairly good.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Central China Autonomous Area for Minority Peoples Makes Rapid Progress in Education

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 11, 1973)

ninetyfive per cent of the school age children in central china's western hunan tuchia-miao autonomous chou are attending school. the area also has its own university. before liberation, the tuchia and miao peoples had no access to education.

thanks to progress during the great proletarian cultural revolution, every rural people's commune has a middle school and every production brigade a primary school.

the ten counties in the autonomous chou now have 4,923 primary schools with 310,000 pupils, 28 times as many as in early post-liberation days. there are 340 middle schools with over 67,000 students, 56 times as many as in early post-liberation days. many middle school graduates after being tempered in physical labour for a period have been chosen to study in the local university or higher educational institutions in other parts of china.

the autonomous chou bordering hunan, hupeh, szechwan and kweichow provinces is a mountainous area where communities of tuchia and miao nationalities live.

under the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and the oppression and exploitation of the landlords and chieftains before 1949, the multi-national people led a miserable life.

since liberation, with the political and economic emancipation of the people, local education expanded rapidly. the first middle school with both junior and senior classes was established in 1950. the chishou university was set up in 1958. later the state set up teachers' training, public health, finance and trade, agriculture and other secondary schools to keep pace

with socialist construction. these schools have trained large numbers of specialists and personnel of minority nationalities.and sent them to work in different parts of the country.

puchou commune in huayuan county represents an outstanding example of the development of schools. none of the poor and lower-middle peasants of miao nationality in this out-of-the-way mountainous area was literate before liberation. the party and the state helped them set up six primary schools. the commune party committee has mobilized the peasants to put up new school buildings in remote production brigades and teams to house 15 primary schools and one middle school with state aid. at present, ninetynine per cent of the commune's school age children are studying.

the autonomous area has made great achievements in ending illiteracy since 1950. more production teams, mines and factories and neighbourhoods have run evening schools since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. after several years of learning to read and write and studying politics and science, many of the tuchias and miaos, who toiled like beasts of burden for local chieftains in the old society, now can study chairman mao's works, write letters and read newspapers.

a people's commune in yungshun county set up an agricultural school in 1964. over the past years, the school has trained a great number of people with political consciousness and work skills. most of them are now engaged in cultivating crops, eliminating insects and pests, breeding livestock, keeping accounts and making or repairing farm machinery. many others have become veterinarians or leading cadres of communes or production brigades.

the number of teachers throughout the autonomous area has grown to over 17,000, a dozen times as many as in early post-liberation period. the party organizations at various levels have helped the teachers raise their political consciousness. classes have been set up in teachers' schools and the chishou university to help them develop their teaching skills.

HOSPITAL

Hospital Set Up by Peking Doctors in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 12, 1973)

a hospital set up by 80 peking doctors and nurses three years ago in northwest china's kansu province has won the love and confidence of the local people.

this group of medical workers from peking's tientan hospital went to settle in kansu in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". they established the no. 2 people's hospital of chingyang administrative region in january 1970. their work there acquainted them with the revolutionary struggles of the local people and deepened their understanding of the people and their desire to serve them better.

a commune member suffering from gaseous gangrene due to bone fracture was rushed to the hospital in a serious state. the infected arm had turned blue. lacking the necessary serum, the doctors considered what they could do to keep the arm. they surmounted all difficulties and finally cured the patient. on another occasion, confronted with a rare case of chromaffin tumour, the hospital party committee organised the doctors to make a careful diagnosis and clinical preparation and removed the tumour in a successful 3-hour operation.

besides hospital work, the doctors have been touring the countryside in mobile teams to give medical check-ups in the villages, treat cases in peasants' homes, launch health campaigns with rural clinics, and train commune medical staff.

up to october 1972, the medical teams had visited six counties, 18 people's communes and 55 production brigades. last may, the medical teams gave health check-ups to 17,000 commune members of eleven brigades in a commune. this gave them a clearer picture of the recurrent diseases and common ailments in the locality. a plan for effective prevention and treatment has since been applied.

the touring teams devote time and energy to helping commune clinics improve their standard of work and strengthen the rural cooperative medical service. an example is provided by the 8-member staff of the clinic of hungteh commune, huan county. most of these young people were only recent medical school graduates. with the help of the peking doctors, they can now perform more complicated gastric operations and administer epidural anesthesia and acupuncture anesthesia as well.

over 90 per cent of the peking doctors are trained in western medicine, and each specializing in a branch of medical work. they study hard to be versatile and to work in line with the principle of combining traditional chinese and western medicine. more than 80 per cent of the hospital staff now combine western and chinese therapy and perform acupuncture anesthesia. they also collect medicinal herbs in the fields after work or during their tour of the countryside. sixteen tons of medicinal herbs have been collected in the past two years.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Central China Hsien Weather Station Serves Production

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 11, 1973)

the pingchiang county weather station in central china's hunan province is appreciated by the local people for serving them well. the meteorological workers always go to construction sites of agriculture and industry to make weather forecasts. the station was set up in 1956 and has 17 people.

a water power station was under construction in a mountain, more than 1,000 metres above sea level where the weather is capricious. the weather station sent some of its members to work at the construction site 50 kilometres away and help with short-range forecasts. in summer 1971, the work of laying a culvert as an outlet of the reservoir behind the dam needed three fine days. the meteorological workers helped the builders choose the date. they forecast three fine days from may 24 to 26 followed by a downpour. the project headquarters concentrated its labour force to finish the work before the rain. after the power station was completed, the project headquarters wrote to thank the meteorological workers.

the weather station's investigation and study show that cold waves, high temperature, strong winds and downpours can cause the death of fish fry. when the meteorological workers forecast such weather they notify the fisheries at once. fry-hatching usually requires at least four fine days. so the weather station helps the fisheries choose good weather. with help of the station, the last year's output of fry was 60 per cent higher than in 1971.

during the high water season in the county, there are always rainstorms. through several years of hard work and investigation, they can now make fairly accurate forecasts which benefit industry and agriculture.

the station also trains weather workers for the people's communes. in the past several years, the station has helped people's communes, townships, schools, farms, forest farms and tea gardens set up 62 weather posts.

the hunan provincial weather bureau held a meeting to popularize the experience of pingchiang county weather station.

IRRIGATION

Massive Irrigation Campaign in North China Hsien

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 10, 1973)

the mass effort being made this winter by north china's hsiyang county to extend the acreage under irrigation highlights the local people's determination to win a good harvest this year.

hsiyang county is the county where the famous tachai brigade is located. it is an advanced county in the nation-wide movement to learn from tachai. in their efforts to improve farming conditions in this denuded loess region, the local people of the county doubled the county's grain output between 1966 and 1969 to surpass the 3-ton per-hectare target set for north china by the national programme for agricultural development.

the county was hit by an exceptional drought last year. county party secretary chen yung-kuei and other leading cadres led the people in a courageous fight to combat the drought. under the militant slogan "fight a great battle against the big drought", the people dug into mountain springs, sank wells in valleys and tapped subterranean flow of water along dried-up river beds. the county's irrigated acreage increased by 600 hectares.

after last year's autumn harvest, they continued to build reservoirs, ponds and wells to trap rainfall and tap underground water.

led by members of the county party committee, half of the office workers at the county level and 6,000 commune members, are working on three key irrigation projects financed by the county. two of the projects, a reservoir and a system of canals, are scheduled to be completed in the coming summer. the other project, a reservoir, will be completed next year.

the three projects will bring irrigation to 3,300 hectares of arid land.

a production brigade of the pachou people's commune, with 82 families and less than 100 able-bodied men and women, built a reservoir with a storage capacity of 110,000 cubic metres in 1971. the reservoir saved part of the crops during the drought last year. the brigade is now digging more ditches radiating from the reservoir to bring more land under irrigation.

the other communes and brigades are also undertaking projects in accordance with their specific local conditions. working in cooperation, a number of communes and brigades in a limestone area have found a flow of underground water and are installing a 20-kilometre conduit to lead it to their fields.

the tachai production brigade itself had levelled several hill tops to create level farmland in the previous winter. this winter the people there are transforming its most untractable gully and carving out more broad farming terraces. following tachai's example, many other communes and brigades are transforming small farming plots into bigger ones to create conditions for machine tillage.

GRASSLAND

Grassland on Chinghai-Tibet Plateau Forges Ahead

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 12, 1973)

a vast desolate expanse of grassland, one of the most hazardous sections of the long march by the chinese red army in the thirties, has now become a thriving animal husbandry county on the chinghai-tibet plateau, 3,500 metres above sea level.

the sparsely-populated area now has 350,000 head of animals, nearly three times the figure before the democratic reform in 1959, thanks to tremendous efforts by the tibetan herdsmen. forage in store last year was double that in 1971.

hungyuan county of the apa tibetan autonomous chou in southwest china's szechuan province was set up in 1958 by the merging of pastoral areas. democratic reform was started to shatter the feudal bureaucratic rule over the tibetan people. the next year the tibetan herdsmen began to collectivize their livestock and means of production.

the leadership of the county adopted measures to transform the grassland. it put a stop to the wanton abuse of the pasturage, fixed winter grazing grounds and built sheds and paddocks to protect the animals during winter.

a mass drive to transform swampy land was started in the winter of 1970. one outstanding unit is the wachieh people's commune where the swamps bogged down men and cattle, and the herds could graze only one month in summer every year when the grass was luxuriant. yak-riding tibetan were trained as tractor drivers. they began working in the early winter when the frozen surface of the swamps allowed the entrance of tractors. herdsmen braving cold and mud followed to make ditches. in the course of two winters and springs, they completed 6,000 metres of ditches to drain the water into a nearby river, thus gradually turning 2,000 hectares into year-round grazing land.

seedmen in the county station for pasturage experiments went to state dairy farms and production brigades to help breed good strains of grass.

up to the spring of 1972, 3,300 hectares of swampy land had been transformed throughout the county. the acreage of forage plants and fodder crops has increased every year.

the frost-free period is only 12 days, so growing crops in this area is very difficult. working collectively, the tibetan herdsmen reclaimed large tracts of land for forage plants and fodder crops. in 1961, the herdsmen

were able to stabilize some cold-resistant crops, along with chingko barley.

before liberation, animal pests used to wipe out entire flocks of sheep or herds of cattle. the county leadership paid great attention to this problem and anti-epidemic stations have been set up in every production brigade. groups of tibetan young people have been trained in prevention work. the state supplies vaccines to inoculate cattle. animal epidemics have been brought under control.

twelve small power stations have been built, some by the people's communes with their own efforts. farm instruments and tools and equipment for animal husbandry are produced by plants and stations built by the county and people's communes. local industries including tractor repair shops and milk powder plants have been established. the first modern factory was a milk powder plant with a daily capacity of ten tons of fresh milk. churning butter, ploughing and seeding, as well as shearing are now mechanized or semi-mechanized.

the life of the tibetan herdsmen has improved remarkably and medical and educational facilities have been established. communications and commercial undertakings are now growing.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk in Tsunghua

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 11, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests went to tsunghua near kwangchow yesterday for a visit and to take a rest.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung, and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling.

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests today visited the kwangchow liuhsiho hydro-electric power station near tsunghua. they were warmly welcomed by the workers. samdech sihanouk said to them: "your achievements left us a deep impression. they mean great encouragement and support to the cambodian people in their struggle."

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Cameroon Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with langue tsobgny clement, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of cameroon to china.

present on the occasion were wen yeh-chan, chu chuan-hsien, tien yi-min and lo hsu of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Table Tennis Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1973)

the chinese table tennis association gave a reception here this evening to welcome the cuban national table tennis team led by alberto quinones.

attending the reception were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and chen hsien, president, and chuang tse-tung, vice-president, of the table tennis association, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

present were alfonso fraga and felix capote, first secretaries of the cuban embassy in peking.

the reception was alive with expressions of friendship. chen hsien and alberto quinones toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cuba.

CHINA AND IRAN

Leading Members of Chinese Civil Aviation Administration Meet Iranian Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1973)

kuang jen-nung, director-general, and ma jen-hui, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china, yesterday met with all members of the iranian civil aviation delegation led by jafar abolmoali, deputy chief of civil aviation of iran.

the iranian delegation left peking by air for home the same day. it was seen off at the airport by deputy director-general ma jen-hui and leading members of chinese organizations concerned. parviz safinya, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy in peking, was present.

Iranian Imperial Social Services Organization Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1973)

the chinese ministry of public health gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation representing the iran imperial organization for social services led by dr. majid rahanema.

attending the banquet were abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, and parviz safinya, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the iranian embassy in peking.

at the banquet, leading member of the ministry of public health hsieh hua and delegation leader rahanema proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the peoples and medical workers of china and iran.

leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of public health and the ministry of foreign affairs and representatiyes of peking medical circles were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a banquet here this evening at the korean embassy.

among the guests at the banquet were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister han nien-lung of foreign affairs; minister fang yi and vice-minister han tsung-cheng of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries;

wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, and hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.

present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak.

a portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and a portrait of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, were hung at the banquet hall. the banquet began with the playing of the national anthems of china and the democratic people's republic of korea. ho dam and chi peng-fei made speeches at the banquet (to be released separately).

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including shen chien, li ching-chuan, ting kuo-yu, wang yu-ching, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, wang hai-jung, ting hsueh-sung, teng kang, li che-fu, chen chun, wu kuo-ying, yu hui-yung, hsu han-ping, lu wei-chao, han hsu, wei yu-ming, wang pin, wang chen and kao chien-chung; and han hsin, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife and the korean comrades accompanying foreign minister ho dam to china were present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere. the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms chatted cordially and clinked glasses to the everlasting great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people.

DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam's Speech at Banquet Given by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech delivered by ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, at the banquet he gave here this evening:

respected comrade li hsien-nien,

respected comrade li teh-sheng,

respected comrade foreign minister chi peng-fei and madame chi peng-fei,

respected his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak,

dear comrades and friends,

during our current visit to china -- the country of our comrades-in-arms -- we have been accorded a sincere and warm welcome and hospitality by the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. the days we spent here have been delightful and meaningful.

first of all, i extend my heartfelt thanks to you and, through you, to the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for their solicitous care shown us during our stay here.

in this period, we called on comrade premier chou en-lai and had a conversation with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. we also exchanged views with comrade foreign minister chi peng-fei on the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendly cooperation between korea and china and on a series of international questions of common interest. we have reached unanimous agreement on all the questions discussed.

the chinese comrades highly appraise the achievements the korean people have made in their socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and by applying his juche idea, and express active support to and resolute solidarity with our people's struggle to compel u.s. imperialism to withdraw from south korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date. this is highly valuable to us and is a great encouragement to us.

this time, we have seen with our own eyes the brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung. this serves to further enhance our friendship with the chinese people.

tomorrow we are going to shaoshan, significant and sacred home of the chinese revolution, and some other places, bringing with us the deep impressions we have gained in peking.

in the course of our visit, we have felt the sincere friendship and profound revolutionary feelings of the chinese people for the korean people, and this fills us with boundless joy in having the great chinese people as our comrades-in-arms.

upon our return home, we will tell our people all the good things we have seen or heard in china.

i am sure that the fraternal friendship sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people and their relations of comradely cooperation will be further expanded and developed in various fields in the future.

now i propose a toast

to the eternal militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese people,

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china,

to the long life of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people,

to the health of respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

to the health of comrade li hsien-nien,

to the health of comrade li teh-sheng,

to the health of comrade chi peng-fei and madame chi peng-fei,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here exclamation

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech at Banquet Given by DPRK Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of foreign minister chi peng-fei's speech at the banquet given here this evening by ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea:

respected comrade foreign minister ho dam,

respected distinguished guests from korea,

comrades and friends,

comrade foreign minister ho dam is going to leave peking to visit other parts of china. together we have spent the past few days pleasantly and meaningfully. it filled us with great warmth and happiness this evening to be invited to such a grand banquet given by comrade foreign minister. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese comrades present here, to extend our heartfelt thanks.

comrade foreign minister ho dam and the other distinguished korean guests, filled with friendship for the chinese people, is paying a successful visit to our country. the profound friendship you have conveyed of the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people is a great encouragement to the chinese people who are engaged in socialist revolution and construction.

during your stay here, our two sides held cordial and friendly talks on the present international situation and matters of common interest and on the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries, and achieved unanimity of views. comrade foreign minister's current visit has made valuable contributions to promoting and strengthening the militant friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to warmly congratulate comrade foreign minister on his successful visit.

china and korea are neighbours as close as the lips to the teeth and the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. the friendship between the two countries is founded and nurtured by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung; it has stood the test of history and is indestructible. our two peoples have always encouraged and supported each other in their socialist revolution and construction. we will, as always, unite closely and march shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal korean people to win new victories.

i hope comrade foreign minister will convey, upon your return home, the cordial regards and high respect of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people to the fraternal korean people.

i wish comrade foreign minister and the other distinguished korean guests new and greater achievements in your future work.

now, i request you to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the success of the current visit of comrade foreign minister ho dam,

to the great friendship and unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea,

to the long life of comrade president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade premier kim il,

to the health of comrade foreign minister ho dam,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk and madame hyun jun keuk,

to the health of the other distinguished korean guests,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet with DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, foreign minister, this evening met again with ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea. they had a very cordial conversation.

taking part in the meeting were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and chon in chol, counsellor, and choe sang muk, counsellor and director of the third bureau, of the korean ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

also present were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and others.

DPRK Foreign Minister Visits Exhibition, People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 11, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and other distinguished korean guests visited the chinese arts and crafts exhibition this afternoon in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

earlier, the korean guests went to the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune this morning.

streamers were put up in the commune seat today, bearing the slogans "warm welcome to foreign minister ho dam" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea". when foreign minister ho dam came to the commune in the company of wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, the commune members beat drums and gongs or joyously danced to give a warm welcome to the guests. korean ambassador hyun jun keuk also went on the visit.

chairman of the commune revolutionary committee han hsin gave the visitors a rough sketch of the commune and told them how the commune members got good grain and cotton harvests last year despite the severest drought in a hundred years. foreign minister ho dam expressed his appreciation.

the distinguished korean guests then went to the commune's hot houses where cucumbers and chives are grown, its cattle farm and farm machinery repair shop and the clinic of a production brigade. they also visited the homes of some commune members. at miao chen-ying's home, foreign minister ho dam said they were glad to see the commune members live a happy life with the attention given them by chairman mao.

before leaving, foreign minister ho dam presented a gift to the commune. he expressed the hope that the commune would implement chairman mao tsetung's directives still better and make still greater achievements. commune chairman han hsin thanked foreign minister ho dam for his encouragement and asked him to convey the regards of the commune members to all the comrades of the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm.

DPRK Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party left here for shaoshan by special plane this morning.

they were accompanied by han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, left by the same plane.

present at the airport to give them a warm send-off were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; ang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and leading members of departments concerned ting kuo-yu, wang hai-jung, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao, wei yu-ming, wang pin, and a crowd of more than 3,000.

on hand was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

peking airport today flew the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and china. when foreign minister ho dam, accompanied by foreign minister chi peng-fei, walked round and bid farewell to the crowd, people waved bouquets and coloured streamers and shouted slogans hailing foreign minister ho dam's successful visit to china and the ever-growing great friendship and militant unity cemented in blood between the chinese and korean people. ho dam waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi, and y. k. silwal, first secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking and consul-general in the d.p.r.k., were at the airport.

also present were madame hyun jun keuk, wife of the korean ambassador, minister-counsellor li jae pil and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy.

DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Dam Visits Chairman Mao's Home Village

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 12, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party arrived here by special plane from peking today in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and then went to visit shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

the distinguished korean guests were warmly welcomed by chairman mao tse-pu and vice-chairman hsu ching-yeh of the shaoshan district revolutionary committee, and several hundred local people.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and others travelled with the korean foreign minister.

today, shaoshan village was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and korea. the welcomers held streamers inscribed with: "a warm welcome to the distinguished korean guests" to greet the korean comrades-in-arms. when the visitors arrived by car, the crowd waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, danced and sang, and cheered: "long live president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" the korean comrades-in-arms, accompanied by mao tse-pu, visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they were photographed together in front of chairman mao's formerhouse.

when the korean comrades-in-arms flew into changsha this morning, they were warmly welcomed at the airport by li chen-chun and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, sun chang-fu, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, and more than two thousand local people. the local leaders then escorted the distinguished korean guests to shaoshan.

li chen-chun gave a banquet at shaoshan this evening to warmly welcome the distinguished korean guests. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had friendly conversations and repeatedly toasted the constant consolidation and development of the great unity and militant friendship cemented with blood between the chinese and korean people.

the banquet was followed by a puppet show.

CHINA AND US

American Journalists Group Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 11, 1973)

james o. powell, head of the visiting american journalists group and editorial page editor of "arkansas gazette", and members of the visiting group, wound up their visit to china and left here in separate groups on february 9, 10 and 11.

starting january 15, the american journalists toured peking, sian, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow, where they viewed industrial, agricultural, and cultural sites and visited an army unit.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 27, 1973 No. 5322

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

CYL Organizations in Shanghai Lead CYL Members and Youths To Develop Their Important Role in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 16, 1973)

(NCNA Shanghai, February 15, 1973) Under the leadership of the Party, CYL organizations at various levels in Shanghai municipality firmly use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to strengthen the League's ideological and organizational development, to lead the broad masses of CYL members and youths to advance heroically along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and to develop their important role in the three great revolutionary movements.

After being tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, CYL organizations at various levels in Shanghai municipality become even more vigorous and CYL members and other youths have undergone profound spiritual changes. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of CYL members and youths for studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works has swelled, their consciousness in class struggle and line struggle is greatly raised and they follow the road of integration with workers and peasants more voluntarily.

During the past few years, nearly a million intellectual youths in the municipality went up the mountains and down the countryside where they received tempering and grew up. In the meantime, many advanced personalities have emerged who like Chin Hsün-hua "fear neither hardship nor death." A large group of young active elements have joined the CYL, many superior CYL members have joined the CCP and many other youths were selected to serve in leadership posts at various levels. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of CYL members and other youths are now growing up healthily to become the "most vigorous force" in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Drawing A Clear Line Between the Two Lines of CYL Building

Under the leadership of the Party, CYL organizations at various levels in Shanghai followed Chairman Mao's instructions on the work of CYL rectification and developed the work of CYL rectification in 1969. With reference to the reality of class struggle and line struggle, the broad masses of CYL members and other youths seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions on youth work and CYL development, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, repudiated the crimes and preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i which opposed the young people's studying of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, opposed the young people's integration with workers and peasants, and opposed the young people's following the red and expert road, and exposed the swindlers' attempt to turn youths into successors to the bourgeoisie. Study and repudiation further raised the line consciousness of the broad masses of CYL members and youths, drew a clear line between the two lines of CYL development and enabled the work of the CYL to develop along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line incessantly.

Read and Learn Seriously and Carry Out Repudiation of Revisionism and Rectification in Depth

Chairman Mao taught us: "The young people should give first priority to the firm and correct political orientation." In the course of strengthening CYL development, CYL organizations at various levels in Shanghai persevere in grasping the repudiation of revisionism and rectification as the most important task. They organize CYL members and youths to read seriously Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, to grasp the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i so as to repudiate it in depth politically, ideologically and theoretically and to increase the ability of the CYL members and other youths in differentiating between true and false Marxism.

The CYL committee of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Bureau organize CYL members and other youths in its own system to take part in the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification and to read books and learn seriously. A total of more than 1,200 study groups for youths are organized in the system. In the meantime, many study classes are held to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in combination with the study of revolutionary theory.

The CYL committee of No. 17 Cotton Textile Mill of Shanghai hold more than 60 study classes which have a total attendance of more than 1,000 persons. Many CYL members in this mill became backbones of study in the squads and teams. In the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification, the CYL committee of the Sungchiang Central Station of the Shanghai Railroad Sub-Bureau organized 13 spare-time study groups for the youths. During the past year or so, CYL members and other youths thoroughly read such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The Civil War in France," etc., and some of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. They enhanced the style of study of linking theory with

reality, penetratingly repudiated the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, wrote 360 articles of mass criticism and repudiation and published 56 columns of mass criticism and repudiation.

Actively Developing Activities Suitable for the Youth

Under the centralized leadership of the Party, CYL organizations at various levels in Shanghai actively develop various activities suitable for the youth and enhance their role as assistants of the Party. Many basic level CYL organizations adopt various ways of conducting class education, education in revolutionary traditions, education in revolutionary ideals and education in proletarian internationalism for the youths in coordination with the central work of the Party during various periods and with regard to the characteristics of CYL members and other youths. They organize CYL members and other youths for visits to the site of the 1st Congress of the Party, Lu Hsün's tomb, and dependents of martyrs and armymen, invite old Red Armymen to tell revolutionary stories, hold exhibitions of class education and report meetings, invite old workers and old poor peasants who suffered much in the old days and hate the old society deeply to recall past bitterness and think about present sweetness, and organize CYL members and other youths to investigate histories, village histories and shop histories. These meaningful activities have attracted the broad masses of young people and educated them profoundly.

Many CYL organizations in the suburbs of Shanghai mobilize CYL members and other youths to develop discussions on such special topics as "What have I done to build up the new socialist countryside?" "What ideals should a revolutionary youth have?" etc. In these discussions, many youths indicate that they want to make revolution in the countryside until they die.

In the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, CYL members and youths of No. 7 production team, "8-2" production brigade, Chinwei commune, Chinshan hsien, organized a scientific experimentation team. Under the direction of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they created a record of producing 2,968 chin of food grains per mow in a 1.7 mow experimental plot.

The CYL committee of the Shanghai Boiler Works, following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Full attention must be paid both to their work and study, and to their recreation, sport and rest," extensively organizes CYL members and youths to develop activities to study theory, current affairs and professional skills and gives stage shows and holds ball matches. During the past few years, more than ten mass stage shows were given in the factory and the youths performed more than 120 plays written and acted by themselves. This energetically supported the central work of the Party.

Uniting the Broad Masses of Youths Through Various Activities

Through various activities, CYL organizations at various levels in Shanghai municipality unite the broad masses of youths around them and throw them into the three great revolutionary movements. In Laoshan neighborhood,

Huangp'u ch'ü, there are some youths who are temporarily convalescing at home. Here the CYL committee of the neighborhood shows great concern over their political, ideological as well as physical conditions. CYL cadres and members regularly go to visit them, develop heart-to-heart talks with them, organize these youths to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, educate them to confront their illness squarely, organize them according to the prevailing conditions to take part in revolutionary work of the neighborhood and mobilize their revolutionary initiative. Some of them have again started to do work of which they are physically capable, such as library management and public health work in cooperative health clinics. Some of them are chosen to serve as teachers in spare-time cultural schools.

Through holding study classes, giving League lectures and allowing them to take part in CYL activities, basic level CYL organizations help those youths who anxiously desire to join the League to understand the organization better and prepare them for joining the League when they satisfy the requirements of membership. As for the few backward youths, CYL organizations try to "approach them, unite with them, persuade them and encourage them to advance." In the meantime, CYL organizations also show warm concern over "those children who can be educated well" by seriously implementing the Party's policy and by helping them to raise their political consciousness. In Hung-ch'i Chemical Works, some of "those children who can be educated well" have been absorbed into the CYL and some have even become CYL group leaders, leaders of philosophy groups for youths or leaders of production squads.

Recently many CYL organizations of the ch'ü, hsien, bureaus, institutes of higher learning, universities and basic level units in Shanghai reviewed and summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in CYL development and resolved to live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party and further strengthened ideological building and organizational building of the CYL so as to enable it to advance incessantly along the direction pointed out to us by Chairman Mao.

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Party Committee of Penhsi Hsien Helps the CYL Hsien Committee in Actively Doing Its Work To Suit the Characteristics of Youth

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 15, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang dated February 14, 1973) The CCP committee of Penhsi hsien, Liaoning Province, helps the CYL hsien committee in actively doing its own work to suit the characteristics of youth, thereby enlivening the CYL activities throughout the hsien. Through participation in the CYL activities, the broad masses of CYL members and the young people continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Carry Out CYL Work in the Light of the Characteristics of Youth

After the 9th Party Congress, CYL organizations at the basic level were reorganized and set up one after another in Penhsi hsien, recruiting large groups of advanced youths who emerged from the great proletarian cultural revolution. The ranks of the CYL have developed and strengthened continuously. The CYL hsien committee was set up in March 1972. To carry out CYL activities with better results, Wu Jui-ch'ing, secretary of the CYL hsien committee, led some of the members of the CYL hsien committee to go deeply into the communes and brigades to make investigation and study. They discovered the reason why some of the communes and brigades did not carry out CYL activities with spirit was that these units did not pay sufficiently close attention to the CYL activities and did not carry out their work in the light of the characteristics of the young people. Some of the CYL cadres were even afraid that too many CYL activities would impede the accomplishment of the Party's central task and that they would be accused of "indulging in independence."

Wu Jui-ch'ing and other members of the CYL hsien committee reported this situation to the hsien committee. The hsien committee on the one hand taught the Party organizations at all levels in the hsien to pay close attention to the CYL work and supported them in carrying out their own work to suit the characteristics of youth. On the other hand, it got together with the CYL hsien committee to call a meeting of cadres of basic-level CYL organizations to hold a discussion of this problem. It organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Apart from continuing to act in coordination with the Party in its central task, the Youth League should do its own work to suit the special characteristics of youth," making them understand that it was entirely necessary for the CYL organizations to do their own work to suit the characteristics of youth as long as they would firmly implement the Party's line and policies, obey the Party's centralized leadership and do their work in close coordination with the Party's central task. They also gave an account of the experience of the CYL general branch of P'upao brigade in carrying out CYL activities in coordination with the Party's central task.

This brigade adopts various lively means to organize the broad masses of CYL members and other youths to take an active part in the Party's central task.

During the movement of socialist education, they organized the CYL members and other youths to visit poor and lower-middle peasants, to write and compile histories of their villages and families, to hold exhibitions and to join the broad masses in dealing heavy blows at spontaneous forces of capitalism, thereby further consolidating the socialist positions in the countryside.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they led the CYL members and other youths to study the Party's basic line, to see the protracted and complex nature of class struggle during the socialist period and, with the living facts of class struggle occurring locally as the theme, to compose and stage plays of various kinds by their own efforts, thereby educating the masses in class struggle and line struggle.

Through study, discussion and exchange of experience, the broad masses of CYL cadres raise their understanding and actively carry out CYL work, resulting in a new atmosphere of vigor and vitality in CYL life in the whole hsien. In the light of the needs of struggle and the youths' various hobbies and special skills, the CYL general branch of Chiench'angpao brigade of Shanch'engtzu commune organize study groups of various types, such as "philosophical study," "study of current affairs," "revolutionary mass criticism" and "literary and art creations."

For the purpose of leading the broad masses of youths to make deep-going criticism against the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the CYL general branch of Chiangts'ao brigade, Ts'aohok'ou commune, organized a youth investigation group to make social investigation of the conditions of the struggle between two classes and between the two roads in the countryside during the different historical periods of the agrarian reform, the cooperative movement, the establishment of people's communes and the great cultural revolution, to write and compile history of the local struggle between the two lines, and to cite the living and concrete facts in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby educating themselves and the masses and giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work.

Pay Attention To Arousing and Developing the Youths' Enthusiasm for Revolution

The Party committee and the CYL committee of Penhsi hsien enthusiastically support and arouse the youths' revolutionary enthusiasm of daring to think, to speak and to act, enabling the broad masses of youths in the hsien to play the role of a shock team during the struggle for production.

In Tapao brigade, T'ienshihfu commune, there was a large population but little land, and each person had an average of only 0.7 mow of land, and the people had to buy grain from the state for food. To change this situation, the CYL general branch of this brigade, under the leadership of the Party branch, organized more than 120 CYL members and youths to form a "youth enterprise team," inviting 15 old peasants to serve as its advisers. The youths took Shihjen Mountain, where thorny bush and brambles throve and rocks were

strewn about, as a battlefield for changing heaven and earth and a classroom for receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They cut away the thorny bush and brambles and removed the rocks, and fought continuously against nature. After more than two years' arduous struggle, they reclaimed 200 mow of terraced fields, which yielded more than 800 catties per mow, thereby getting rid of the backwardness of this brigade and making positive contribution toward socialist construction.

The CYL hsien committee summed up and popularized this experience. The various basic-level CYL organizations take the "youth enterprise team" of Tapao brigade as an example, setting up 84 such teams in the hsien, which work throughout the year, reclaiming mountains and harnessing streams, thereby giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

To bring the role of the CYL into play as a shock force during the struggle for production, the hsien Party committee also supports the CYL hsien committee in carrying out activities of learning theories, culture and technique throughout the hsien and encourages the CYL members and youths to learn scientific and cultural knowledge for the revolution and to take the "red and expert" road. At present, more than 150 scientific experiment groups have been set up in the whole hsien, and large groups of youths have become "strong hands" in agricultural production and "young experts" in scientific experiment.

Pay Simultaneous Attention Both to the Work and Study of Youths and to Their Recreation, Sport and Rest

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Full attention must be paid both to the youths' work and study and to their recreation, sport and rest," the CYL committee of Penhsi hsien and the various basic-level CYL organizations put the recreation and sport activities on their agenda of routine work and actively lead the youths to carry out recreation and sport activities of various forms. They organize the youths to carry out activities of telling revolutionary stories, playing ball games and singing songs and to rehearse stage plays. Many CYL branches organize literary and propaganda activities, hold athletic meetings and arts and photographic exhibitions, and carry out competitions of swimming, mountain climbing, marksmanship and ball games, thereby activating CYL life and promoting the youths' physical and mental health.

While conducting recreation and athletic activities, the hsien Party committee and the CYL hsien committee teach the basic-level CYL organizations to pay attention to serving the Party's central task and not taking away and spending the time set aside for collective productive labor, to regard the propaganda of the Party's line, directives and policies and the new personalities, new deeds and new styles emerging in the course of the three great revolutionary movements as the principal content of the recreational and athletic activities and, meanwhile, to uphold the principle of carrying out these activities "during spare time, on a voluntary basis, on a small scale and in varied forms."

During the initial period after its establishment, the literary propaganda team organized by the CYL general branch of Hsiaoyu brigade, Nantien commune, once showed the tendency of laying undue emphasis on things big and modern, practicing extravagance and seeking things official and regular. Upon discovering this problem, the CYL hsien committee promptly carried out education, making the team members raise their thinking, establish the revolutionary style of self-reliance and hard struggle. After that, in the course of rehearsing stage plays, they pay constant attention to practicing diligence and frugality and saving every copper. They made the sets and properties and repaired the musical instruments with their own efforts. When political study and collective labor had to be carried out intensively, they would rehearse plays at night and stage these plays in the fields. In the past year, they learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, staged plays about the poor and lower-middle peasants, and self-reliantly composed and staged more than 100 theatrical items, which were welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

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RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

Dedication of One's Youth to the New Countryside

- Account of the advanced deeds of Wu Hsien-chung, an educated youth sent to the rural area, in taking root and making revolution in the countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 15, 1973)

Wu Hsien-chung, an educated youth sent to the rural area to stay in Kengt'un production brigade in Heishan hsien, Liaoning Province, has joined a production brigade in the countryside for over four years, and set his mind on making revolution his whole life in the countryside. The local people in praising her said, "Hsien-chung has maintained taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. By setting her mind on a career in farming and dedicating her youth to the new countryside, she is a true daughter of the workers."

"There Are So Many Things for Us To Do in the Countryside"

Wu Hsien-chung was a former junior middle three student of Wushun Municipal No. 8 Middle School. In the autumn of 1968, the Party called upon students of the graduating class to go to the mountain and rural areas to help in the construction of a new socialist countryside. Young Wu heard the news and was the first to send in an application.

At that time, the Party branch of the school, bearing in mind the heavy responsibility of the revolution in education, took into consideration the need for a student hardcore who had been through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution to stay behind at the school and continue to take part in the struggle-criticism-transformation. As Wu Hsien-chung was a vice chairman of the school revolutionary committee and chairman of the Red Guard Congress of the school, the Party branch decided to keep her.

When young Wu heard the news, she mulled over the matter in her mind and thought, "To remain in the school is the need of the revolution, but to go to the countryside is also the need of the revolution. What actually should I do?" On returning home, young Wu sought the advice of her father.

Her father Wu Shih-ch'ang, an old worker of the Hsinwu Steel Plant and an old Party member, had fled from famines and lived as a beggar in the former society. It was not until after the liberation that he managed to break away from a life that was living hell to stand on his own feet as a master of the state. He had a profound proletarian feeling for the Party and for Chairman Mao, and whatever the Party called upon him to do, he always responded by setting the pace. He said to his daughter, "It is all right to stay in the school, but there is a greater need for a student like you, who all along have grown up in the city, to go to the countryside for tempering. Another thing, there is also a great need for educated young people in the countryside. I

firmly endorse your going to the countryside to be a peasant." The words of her father stiffened young Wu's determination, and the next day, she again sent in another application, and this time her request was approved by the leadership.

On the eve of the National Day, Wu Hsien-chung and her companions arrived at their new home--Kengt'un production brigade of T'aiho commune, Heishan hsien, to start a new fighting life. However, the path ahead was by no means smooth and even. At first, the production brigade assigned some light work to the young people, and she found the work quite easy to do. But after a few days, young Wu no longer felt so comfortable.

One day, young Wu went with the commune members to cut peas. When she got to the field, she immediately bent down and began to work. After cutting a while, she found that the sickle was getting a bit harder to handle, and although she mustered all her strength, she was still trailing very far behind. That night, she looked at her hands and discovered that they were blistered. When she lay on the bed, she felt as if her bones were wrenched from their sprockets. Young Wu thought to herself, "Farm work being so tiring, could I be a peasant all my life?"

The next day, old peasant Fu Yü-shan noticed that young Wu was a bit listless, and surmissed correctly that she was tired of farm work and felt the pressure too much to stand. Thereupon old man Fu on the one hand helped her with her work, and on the other hand spoke sincerely to her. "Young people are like seedlings, they must weather the storm before they could take firm root, sprout, flower and bear fruit. To be a peasant, it would never do to be afraid of hardship and tiresome work."

After arriving there, young Wu learned how since becoming the leader of a cooperative group in 1953 and the leader of a production brigade in 1958 old man Fu had for the past ten years always worked diligently and honestly, shouldering the hard work and the blame. At that time, although he was already over 50 years old, he still regularly got up early and went to bed late, and setting the pace in work everywhere. After hearing the words of the old peasants and thinking about herself, young Wu found the gap in her thinking. At night, she studied Chairman Mao's glorious work "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," and resolved to set foot solidly and always advance on the road of integration with the workers and peasants and temper herself diligently in labor.

From then on, young Wu was afraid of neither hardship nor tiresome work, but vied with other for menial and tiring work. One night, in the 12th moon of 1968, there was a heavy snowfall. The next morning, the village and fields were covered by a blanket of snow. The commune members were unable to go to work, and only two large manure hauling carts rumbled past. Young Wu grapped a manure basket, trudged out in the knee-deep snow, and heading into the piercing wind, chased after the manure cart. The driver of the cart, on seeing that the cotton-padded garment of young Wu was not thick enough, was afraid that she might catch cold, and urged her to go back at once. Young Wu refused to listen, and carrying the manure basket, stumbled over the snow, and brought the cartload of manure to where the production teams were located together with the driver, Uncle T'ien.

After a period of labor, young Wu developed a genuine liking for the countryside. She looked upon the production brigade as her home and was having a hand in all collective matters. When she found out that a production brigade was short of manure, she was very worried. She heard mentioned among the old peasants that gathering human urine was a fine method of accumulating fertilizer, but unfortunately, they were not in the habit of gathering urine there. She therefore took up this work. When she spoke of her idea to others, many people voiced their admiration. However, there were also those who commented sarcastically, "A young girl going door to door to empty urine pots--what a novelty!"

Young Wu paid no attention to them, for she was determined to struggle against old ideas and habits through her action. Without informing anyone, she borrowed a bucket, and everyday, before daybreak, she would go from one end of the village to the other, collecting urine from door to door. With the pace set by her, several young girls also carried buckets to collect urine. In that way, by working through a whole winter, they accumulated more than 80,000 catties of fertilizer, and dressed a cotton field with it. Next autumn, the cotton bolls in this field were full and heavy, and they harvested over 20 catties of ginned cotton (per mow) more than other fields. Young Wu tasted for the first time the joy of a bumper harvest, and she said to her companions, "Keep working, there are many things in the countryside waiting for us to do. This is only the beginning."

"Be A Common Peasant All Life Long at the Basic Level"

Under patient re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, there was rapid progress in the growth of Wu Hsien-chung. On December 3, 1969, she gloriously entered the Chinese Communist Party. Not long after that, she was again elected a vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee by the people, and several times attended conferences of advanced educated young people called by the province, hsien and commune. Some of the people at that time commented, "Now that Wu Hsien-chung has become famous far and near, we are certain she will not have much time left in the countryside."

In the autumn of 1970, when the state was preparing to recruit a group of industrial workers from the educated young people sent to the countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated young companions all said, "Wu Hsien-chung is bound to be chosen" and "If only one were chosen, she should be the one."

Young Wu was very disturbed. She thought to herself, "I have only joined the Kengt'un production brigade for only two years, and there is so much for us to do in the countryside. The Kengt'un production brigade has still a score of mow of grassland waiting to be developed, hundreds of mow of poor and rocky land still not yet improved, the plan of a head of pig per capita in pig raising laid down together with poor and lower-middle peasants has still not been realized, and the cross-breeding of corn is still in the experimental stage....how could I leave the countryside!" She said to the Party branch

and the poor and lower-middle peasants that she was not prepared to ask for nomination to be an industrial worker, but would continue to stay in the countryside and make revolution. Consequently, she let the other educated young people take her place.

Not long ago, some universities in Liaoning were recruiting students, and the poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people recommended Wu Hsien-chung. The Party branch of the production brigade and the Party committee of the commune were also satisfied with the choice. However, young Wu still requested permission to stay in the countryside. When her father heard that, he wrote to her saying that she had made the proper decision. At that time, some of the people could not understand correctly her way of thinking, and they talked behind her back. "With such an advanced personality as Wu Hsien-chung, there can be no leaving her out. Perhaps she has set her sight on something higher."

After a while, Tsinghua University and Peking Industrial College also came to recruit students. For the sake of recruiting talent for the socialist university the commune Party committee after consultation with relevant departments of the hsien, decided to send Wu Hsien-chung to Peking. When young Wu heard the decision, her eyes brimmed with tears and she could hardly speak. She kept thinking "How great is the concern shown by the Party organization and the poor and lower-middle peasants for me by recommending me again and again for university education. To attend university is also a need of the Party, and in particular, what a blessing it would be to attend an university in Peking by the side of Chairman Mao. However, there is at present an urgent demand for educated young people in the current socialist revolution and construction in the countryside, and the struggle between the two lines on the question of sending educated young people to the rural area is so intense. At present there are people in society who feel that there is no future for an educated youth to take up farming as a career. As the daughter of a worker, I must defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line through my own practical action, and break the force of old tradition, thought and custom." She resolutely declared to the Party organization: "I have already made up my mind long ago, and in order to realize the future ideal of communism and for the sake of the construction of a socialist new countryside, I am prepared to spend the rest of my life as a common peasant in the basic level."

In order to train Wu Hsien-chung better, the Party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Kengt'un production brigade elected her deputy secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade. Since then, she has been playing harder than ever the part of a model pace-setter everywhere, maintaining her part in collective labor and forging closer ties with the people.

Last summer, during the days of struggling against drought and exterminating insect pests, she would set out for work every morning before the stars had vanished from the sky to battle side by side with the commune members, and would not return until the moon was out. In the morning, she would go to the millet patch to spread pesticides. Because of her short stature, the

millet reached almost up to her shoulder and her body became soaking wet, but she never seemed to mind. The poor peasant said in praise: "Hsien-chung is a pace-setter in continuing the revolution. She is the iron maid of our farm."

Since Spring Commences, the busy season of preparation for farming has commenced in the northern part of the motherland. Wu Hsien-chung, together with the cadres and commune members of Kengt'un production brigade, fighting vigorously on the frontline of grasping revolution and stimulating production, everyday ushering in the morning sun and sending off the twilight. They are determined to go all out, aim high, and by working hard for several years, let the flower of Tachai bear fruit in Kengt'un.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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PIG BREEDING

Pig Raising Develops Quickly in Shanghai Suburbs As A Result of the Serious Implementation of the Guideline "With Food Grains As the Key Link To Insure All-Round Development"

- The number of pigs raised reached 1.08 per mow last year
  Development of pig raising promoted the development of food grains production
  About 50 percent of the pork consumed in urban areas now comes from the suburbs

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 15, 1973)

(NCNA Shanghai) Seriously implementing the guideline "With food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," suburban areas of Shanghai municipality developed pig raising quickly as well as achieved bumper harvests food grains, cotton and oils for several consecutive years. In 1969 they attained the target of one pig per person. In 1971 pig raising was further developed and the target of one pig per mow was reached. In 1972 the rate rose to 1.08 pigs per mow, an increase of 37 percent over that of 1969.

The suburban areas of Shanghai municipality have reaped bumper harvests of food grains for eleven consecutive years. This furnishes the development of pig raising with a material foundation. In the meantime, development of pig raising in turn promotes food grains production. The situation in some typical high-yield units illustrates this point.

In 1972 the average output of food grains in "8-2" production brigade, Chinwei commune, Chinshen hsien was 2,242 chin per mow and the rate of pig raising was 1.6 per mow. In Yüt'ang production brigade, Mach'iao commune, Shanghai hsien, the average output of food grains was 2,306 chin per mow and the rate of pig raising was 2.3 per mow. Development of pig raising in suburban areas helps to supply urban areas with meat. In 1972 about 50 percent of the pork consumed in the urban areas of Shanghai was supplied by its suburbs.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of commune members in the suburban areas of Shanghai develop the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and expand the source of pig fodder supply. They gather large quantities of wheat stalks, rice stalks and roots, leaves, husk, and stamens and process them into fodder. They also make use of the "ten miscellaneous plots" and ponds to grow vegetables, pumpkins and other water plants as well as collect various wild vegetations to be used for fodder. In addition, they also popularize various methods of fermentation to use unrefined and green materials as fodder in place of refined ones and raw materials in place of cooked materials. In this way, they succeeded in using less refined materials to feed more pigs. As for the construction of pig sties, they use scrap iron, straw, weed, etc., in place of timber and bricks to overcome the difficulty of pig sty shortage.

In the development of pig raising, the hsien and communes in suburban Shanghai persisted in walking on two legs, in actively developing collective pig raising by the commune and the brigade as well as in encouraging pig raising in the family. They realistically strengthened leadership over collective pig raising and stepped up ideological building and organizational building on the part of pig tenders. In this way, they gradually established and perfected a network of epidemic prevention throughout the brigades in the hsien and popularized artificial insemination and seasonal pig bearing, etc., to improve pig raising. At present there is a total of roughly 350,000 pigs being raised collectively in the suburban areas and the piglets produced every year can now basically satisfy the demand for pig raising by the collectives and commune members in the suburban areas.

In the meantime, all communes and production brigades seriously implement policies concerning fodder and fertilizer application for family pig raising. Production brigades and production teams supply piglets to the families of commune members, credit associations advance loans to poor and lower-middle peasants with financial difficulties, commercial departments give them credit for the purchase of their pigs and the state inoculated their pigs against epidemic free of charge. As a result, in 1972 the number of pigs raised collectively was increased by 31 percent as compared with 1969 and the number of pigs raised in commune members' families was increased by 41 percent.

The suburban areas in Shanghai municipality have achieved outstanding results in pig raising, but there are still some weak links in this work. In the meantime, there is still an imbalance among the hsien, communes and brigades. Some of the communes and brigades still have not reached the level of one pig per mow. But they have resolved to sum up experience seriously and further implement Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning the development of pig raising in the fight for still greater development of pig raising.

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EXEMPLARY CADRE

Leading Cadre of Hsien Party Committee Keeps to Mass Line

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 14, 1973)

pan chun is deputy secretary of the communist party committee of a county in northern kwangsi, south china. he is at the same time a down-to-earth peasant who mixes well with commune members in ploughing, planting, threshing and building irrigation projects.

despite his busy office work and the numerous meetings to attend and routines to deal with, pan chun each year spends at least 60 full days doing collective productive labour, besides working with peasants in the fields at odd times. and he has persisted in doing so ever since he assumed his present post in 1965, acting on chairman mao's teaching: "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour."

peasants say: "comrade pan chun is a good cadre who shares our feelings."

born in a poor peasant family of yao nationality, pan chun began doing farm work in his boyhood. national minority peoples in china led a particularly miserable life before liberation, suffering from racial discrimination by the reactionary kuomintang government and savage exploitation and oppression by the landlord class.

on the eve of kwangsi's liberation in 1949, pan chun joined a guerrilla unit at the age of 15. after liberation, the communist party paid special attention to training cadres of national minorities. pan chun went to study in an institute for nationalities.

after graduation in 1954 he returned to his native county to work as a rural cadre at the grass-roots level. during the 11 years when he was a district leader, he frequently joined the peasants in productive physical labour.

pan chun said: "a leading cadre must persist in collective productive labour if he wants to maintain the correct style of leadership of 'from the masses and to the masses' as chairman mao teaches."

a rice borer pest broke out last august in chuanchou county where pan chun worked. he went to stay in a production team that was worst hit by the pest. while working with the peasants there, he discovered that the indigenous pesticide and methods they used were both effective and

economical. he helped popularize the experience throughout the county. this quickened the county's pace in checking the pest. as a result, the county reaped a good 1972 late rice crop, 15,000 tons more than in 1971.

working with the masses, pan chun is able to keep himself well informed of their needs. once when he was in charge of a reservoir project, he joined the 20,000 builders in carrying rocks and earth, putting up cable-ways and making technical innovations. to build the 55-metre-high dam, builders had to move rocks from a quarry over a steep, narrow and crooked path. he consulted some engineers and experienced builders, and decided to build a broad and straight road. though it took 6,000 man-days to build the road, efficiency in transporting rocks rose by more than 100 per cent. what is more important, labour in transporting rocks was greatly lightened.

pan chun has a deep love for the people. he frequently calls on former poor and lower-middle peasants of yao and han nationalities and families of service men and fallen heroes at their homes. he said that taking care of the interests of the masses meant serving the revolution.

pan chun often has heart-to-heart talks with rural cadres to help them progress politically and offer advice on their work. he has had such talks with almost all the cadres of the more than 200 production brigades and 18 people's communes in the county. in addition, pan chun has many close friends among the old poor peasants from whom he draws wisdom to improve his leadership.

HEROIC GIRLS

Heroic Mongolian Girl Goes to College

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 14, 1973)

two mongolian girls, lung mei and yu jung, who risked their lives to save collective flocks are now in school. lung mei is in college and her younger sister in middle school.

one spring day nine years ago, lung mei, who was then 11 years old and yu jung, nine, were herding sheep on the ulan chap grassland in inner mongolia when a blizzard suddenly rose. the sheep stampeded in panic. the temperature dropped to over 30 degrees below zero. the two sisters followed the sheep 35 kilometres deep into the grassland. when herdsmen found them, the sisters had fought the blizzard one day and one night. word of their heroism spread throughout the country. they were portrayed in novels, pictorial story-books and a film.

lung mei is now in medical college in paotou, inner mongolia. before going to college, lung mei joined the chinese people's liberation army and worked in an army hospital. during her army service, lung mei studied chairman mao's works and acquainted herself with medical knowledge, working deep into the night. during camping-out training or mobile medical service, lung mei has displayed a strong will to serve the people and temper herself to become a vanguard fighter of the proletariat. she was admitted into the communist party.

the party organization of the p.l.a. unit sent her to medical college last spring. the college party organization encouraged her and her teachers and fellow students helped her with her studies. her parents frequently wrote to her, encouraging her to study hard and asking her to bear in mind the misery suffered by poor herdsmen in the old society. this encouraged her to overcome difficulties in her study. while learning acupuncture, she often experimented it on her own body.

lung mei maintains the fine quality of the working people. she continues to wear a mended coat that she had before going to college. not long ago, lung mei was on home leave. back in her production team she spent two days tending flocks.

SHIP BUILDING

Small Shipyard Serves Southwest China River

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Feb. 14, 1973)

shallow draught steel freighters made by the small szenan shipyard in southwest china's mountainous kweichow province now ply the torrential wuchiang river.

the shipyard built only junks when it was set up in 1958. it has turned out steel freighters, barges and tankers since 1967. an 80-ton steel freighter was launched not long ago.

a tributary of the yangtze, the 700-kilometre-long wuchiang river is the province's main waterway. but before liberation, even junks could not sail straight on the middle and lower reaches of the river, with its numerous shoals and steep gradient of one-metre per kilometre. after years of efforts of clearing dangerous rocks and dredging, the river is now open to thorough traffic for junks, and motor boats can sail through the middle and lower reaches of the river. improvement of the river led to the building of the shipyard which had

only 22 workers at the beginning. inspired by the general line for building socialism, the workers decided to learn through practice and soon completed their first junk with no more equipment than an old hand lathe and hand-bellow furnace. later they began to make wooden passenger-cargo tugboats.

local industrial departments sent the shipyard technicians and machines. shipyards in shanghai and chungking also gave technical help. it now has 300 workers.

the shipyard began to trial-produce steel freighters in 1967 after the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the shipyard party committee mobilized the workers to pool their wisdom and at the same time sent veteran workers to learn ship-making elsewhere. relying on themselves, the workers produced a combined punching and shearing machine, circular shears, an electric saw and an electric press. with these they succeeded in making the steel freighter. not long ago, the workers turned out diesel engines for the freighters.

TEXTILES

Tientsin Textile Mills Turn Out More Varied Goods

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 13, 1973)

textile mills in the north china city of tientsin added 300 new varieties and 4,000 new patterns in 1972. these included knitwear, fancy suitings, blankets of chinlon (acrylate fibre), cotton prints in fluorescent dyes and silk quilt covers with raised designs.

the party organizations of 144 textile mills are striving to further improve quality and increase variety and pattern.

the leading members of the party committee of the no. 2 printing and dyeing mill went to workshops to cooperate with workers and technicians in making experiments on 22 reactive dyes and 13 coating dyes. after about 1,000 experiments, they produced cotton prints with patterns rich in national flavour.

knitwear mills, printing and dyeing mills and woollen, linen and silk mills in tientsin last year sent groups composed of leading cadres, workers and technicians to

factories, mines, people's communes, production brigade and shops to ask opinions. the woollen, linen and silk mills collected about 1,000 suggestions from the labouring people and trial-produced 298 varieties of new products with 1,203 new patterns. since the beginning of this year, the workers have trial-produced and turned out a dozen new varieties of pure woollen and blended fabrics, including fancy woollen fabrics, tropical suitings, flannel, overcoat material and serge.

MOTOR ROADS

Motor Roads Link Every Commune in Southwest China Mountainous Region

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 14, 1973)

motor roads now lead to all people's communes in a mountainous county in yunnan province, southwest china, inhabited by people of yi, yao, tai, miao, hani and other nationalities.

hemmed in between two big mountains 3,600 metres above sea level, chingtung county was inaccessible to modern transport prior to liberation. daily necessities were brought in by human labour or pack animals.

after liberation, the people's government made appropriations for improvements and two major motor roads totalling 220 km. were built to link the county with other parts of the province, and the county town with some villages in the mountains. since the winter of 1970, members of the communes in the slack winter season have built 230 kilometres of motor roads. when the new roads were opened to traffic, the mountain villagers, in national costume, beat drums and gongs to celebrate the occasion.

in building a road in the wuliang mountain area, they had to open up 84 ridges, cut into 240 steep cliffs and build a hundred bridges and culverts. in order to cut through a granite cliff, a young builder of yi nationality and his team climbed 150 metres up the treacherous cliff and blew out more than 3,000 cubic metres of rocks. the builders set up forges, lime kilns and dynamite workshops, made more than 20,000 tools and solved many other difficulties through their own efforts.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Party Branch Secretary of China's Pace-setting Production Brigade on Scientific Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

chen yung-kuei, secretary of the communist party branch of the famous tachai production brigade in north china, has written an article "talks on scientific farming" for the current issue of the journal "red flag".

the secretary of the communist party committee of hsiyang county, shansi province, tells how the people in tachai and hsiyang have farmed scientifically in line with local conditions.

he writes that tachai is known as "a place covered by mountains and strewn with rocks. you start climbing slopes as soon as you step outdoors. there was not a single plot of flat land as big as three mou (one fifth of a hectare) and natural disasters were frequent." grain yield remained less than 0.75 tons per hectare before liberation. the brigade's 53 hectares of farmland was scattered in 4,700 tiny plots on the slopes.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people of tachai took the road of agricultural cooperation after liberation, chen yung-kuei continues. relying on their own efforts, they have transformed this low-yield area into a high-yield one after working hard for two decades and more. a considerable portion of the land has stood the rigorous test of bad weatner and given high, stable yields year after year.

tachai was hit by an unusually heavy mountain torrent in 1963. some of the land on the slopes was washed away. yet grain yield on the rest of the land came to 6 tons per hectare and on the average every family sold the state 1.5 tons of surplus grain that year. last year the area experienced the severest drought in history. rainfall was only one-fifth of normal. but grain yield was still as high as 6.7 tons per hectare.

chen yung-kuei writes that scientific farming means implementing the "eight-point charter" for agriculture formulated by chairman mao, i.e. soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close-planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.

the party branch secretary then describes in detail the large amount of work done to lay a solid foundation for meeting these requirements and sums up the experience gained.

he says that construction work done to improve farming conditions since 1953 has been essential in raising output. tachai has a frost-free period of 140 to 150 days and winter used to be a slack season. since the period of agricultural cooperation, our people have turned winter into a busy season, for this is the time the land is transformed.

in the old society, the poor and lower-middle peasants who were hired by the landlords were kicked out in winter, chen yung-kuei recalls. without work, many of them died of starvation or cold. in those days where could we find a job in winter if we wanted to? we had no land and even the hill slopes were in the hands of the landlords and local despots.

the masses have put forward the slogan "keeping busy in winter, we can reap more in the autumn." the emancipated peasants have levelled farmland and accumulated manure every winter.

the people have turned the small plots of sloping land subjected to serious erosion into terraced fields and devised all kinds of methods to conserve water. for retaining water means retaining fertility and topsoil.

in tachai, building terraced field is no easy job, because the hills are strewn with rocks and a large amount of soil has to be moved in, chen yung-kuei says. seen from the amount of labour spent in a single year, the investment is very big. but from a long range point of view, every mou of terraced field is of a high value. the brigade members have created terraced fields on the hills as well as in the gullies. last year the fields carved out on wasteland in the gullies yielded no less than nine tons per hectare. "had it not been for chairman mao's revolutionary line and the socialist collective economy, the gullies would have remained dry stream beds," chen yung-kuei notes.

he continues: some comrades describe the fields in tachai as "sponge fields", because they are covered by a layer of fertile soil more than one foot deep. the area had only greyish and sandy soils before, although black and red soils are the best types for growing crops. however, these poor soils, formed through natural processes, can be improved by the labouring people. by mixing greyish soil with red soil and sandy soil with clayey, inferior land is turned into good.

commune members in tachai often say "the yield will not change if the land is not changed. if we want to change the land, we must first change our thinking."

chairman mao teaches: "the serious problem is the education of the peasantry." in adopting scientific farming methods, the peasants must many times go

through the process of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge. during this process their level of understanding is raised.

chairman mao teaches: "do everything through trial". when tachai began to practise close-planting, some persons doubted its worth. as the density was increased from some 10,000 or 12,000 maize plants per hectare to 18,000, some people said that the land was not fertile enough and manure fell short of need.

we then carried out various experiments on small plots of land and spread the experience gained, chen yung-kuei says. through the experiments, the people came to see the advantage of close-planting and of using fine strains.

there is a close relationship between close-planting, soil fertility and manuring, he writes. close-planting requires high fertility, abundant manure and good soil moisture. but the area used to suffer frequent droughts.

after studying the problem with the poor and lower-middle peasants, we decided to increase the thickness of the soil layer, and in order to achieve this, we had to plough deep. since there were no machines, they used a plough drawn by a span of oxen to till the land, followed closely by a plough drawn along the same furrow by one ox. the first plough bit three inches deep into the soil and the second one, over two inches more. together, they furrowed more than five inches.

this increased the thickness of the cultivated layer. then in order to store more water in the arid fields, picks were used instead of hoes to loosen the soil to a depth of one foot after the young seedlings grew to one foot tall. some people at first thought that loosening the soil so deep would accelerate evaporation. old experienced peasants endorsed the method, which was also tried out in experimental fields. as the soil is loosened, the raw soil is brought to the surface while the mature topsoil is turned under. the raw soil, after being baked by the sun and mixed with the mature soil, increases the cultivated layer. this also helps wipe out weeds while adding humus and moisture.

close-planting is closely related to the cropping system. in order to ensure adequate aeration and sunshine in the closely planted fields, tachai now carries out intercropping not practised in the area before. tall-stalk crops are intercropped with low-stalk crops. wheat, millet and beans which in general yield less than maize, are interplanted with the latter and grown on odd bits of land. in this way, the per unit yield is raised.

the hilly land enjoys better aeration and more sunshine than the plains. plants are more closely spaced on the edges of the fields on the slopes. since the middle parts of the fields have less sunshine and air circulation, the plants are more spaced out. thus different arrangements are made for field ridges and the edges, corners and middle parts of the fields.

it is necessary to combine revolutionary drive with a strict scientific approach, chen yung-kuei continues. being scientific is very important in farming. for instance, there are many kinds of barnyard manure, which contain different percentage of nitrogen, phosphorus and pattasium. therefore different manure should be applied in accordance with different types of soil and weather conditions. the brigade tried in 1954 to get high yield on an experimental plot where four times as much fertilizer was applied as on other plots. but the land yielded even less than harvested on the other plots. this served as a good lesson. special tests showed that cinder was a good fertilizer, but not for all soils. they were good for clayey land, but bad for sandy soil. we realized that the application of different fertilizers to different soils under different weather and moisture conditions must be scientifically worked out. the brigade turns all grain stalks and weeds into compost, which not only increases the fertility of the land, but improves the soil and raises the soil temperature. the brigade is located in a cold hilly region and in the past never grew winter wheat due to the cold. but after it began to use compost to raise the soil temperature, it has grown winter wheat and harvested three tons or even more per hectare over the past few years.

the brigade has bred a special strain of maize, which has been popularized throughout the county and in many other counties. seed breeding is important, but seed selection is even more important. selection is not preferable on and around plots attacked by insects and disease or on plots where the plants do well due to heavy use of fertilizer.

chairman mao teaches: "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." the brigade used to be short of water and had to bring it in from other villages for the population and animals every spring. the use of water for irrigation was out of the question. but last year, although the drought was the worst in a century, there was no shortage of drinking water and part of the fields was irrigated. a recent investigation tells the story. there was not much ground water before, but it has greatly increased in recent years. in the past there was little vegetation on the hills, the fields lay on the slopes and the streams went dry. when it rained in summer, all water flowed downstream. strenuous efforts have been made to conserve water. the hills have been covered with trees, the land has been levelled and gullies have been turned into good plots. as a result, more water

is conserved. as the water gradually seeps down year after year, the water level has risen.

in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the brigade has put up special transmission lines for farm use, built a farm machine repair shop, and made a dozen of farm machines such as fodder cutters, fed crushers and threshers, by relying on its own collective economy and the help of the government. five aerial cableways have been erected to replace human labour and donkeys for short-distance transportation. it has bought several big machines for transportation and deep-ploughing, thus saving more labour power for water conservancy and irrigation projects. a project, started in 1971 to open more cultivated fields by levelling hill-tops and filling in gullies, has provided better conditions for further mechanization and irrigation.

hsiyang county has also made big progress since the great proletarian cultural revolution. there are construction sites for water irrigation projects everywhere throughout the county. water conservancy work is under way in every commune and every brigade. an average of nearly 700 hectares of cultivated land has been added every year in the past five years. the peasants have created many methods to improve their irrigation facilities. this shows that if the enthusiasm of the masses is brought into full play things which were unimaginable in the past can be done now.

the severe drought gave less grain in hsiyang county last year than in 1971, but the harvest was still excellent, compared with that of 1966, the year when the cultural revolution started. the county's total grain output was 40,000 tons in 1966; it rose to 72,500 tons last year.

OFFSHORE ISLANDS

Joint Army-Civilian Effort Transforms Arid Island

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 13, 1973)

fifteen years of joint efforts by people's liberation armymen and local residents have turned an arid island off the southern coast of fukien province into a land of green woods and fertile farms.

a new set of aqueducts will soon lead water from the chang river on the coast across the sea to irrigate 85 per cent of farmland on the island.

barren hills and beaches made up the tungshan island. sand devoured 13 villages with 1,000 houses and 1,300 hectares of farmland in the century up to 1949, history records.

after liberation, p.l.a. units stationed on the island worked with the islanders to draw up an overall plan for afforestation, water conservation and a diversified economy. every summer beginning in 1958, the whole island -- armymen, peasants and fishermen -- turned out to plant trees when the rainy season set in. about 6,200 hectares are now afforested, including bamboo and rubber trees.

there was not a single reservoir for the 6,000 hectares of dry land before liberation. today, 23 reservoirs, each with a storage capacity of over 100,000 cubic metres, irrigate the fields. underground water-pipes extend 14 kilometres in length. some 1,400 wells were dug by the communes and brigades and five checkdams built to catch rain water for the reservoirs. four hundred hectares of farmland buried under sand were reclaimed. single cropping a year has changed into double, and some brigades reap five harvests in two years.

the project to lead in the chang river water includes a 100-kilometre-long trunk canal winding through two tunnels 500 metres long and five aqueducts totalling 4.5 kilometres in length. one of the aqueducts, 560 metres long, brings water across the sea.

supported by the state and assisted by the p.l.a. units, the 120,000 islanders completed the major part of the project in 14 months in a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. it was a festive day when the work began. even old folks and primary school pupils swarmed in from all directions to "do something" for the long-dreamed of project.

fishery has also developed. all 15 fishing brigades have motor junks. a harbour and a meteorological station were completed in 1958, followed by a shipyard, a marine products processing plant and a refrigeration plant. fishing products last year were more than double the figure for the early years after liberation.

beach dykes built in past years have created 500 hectares of salt fields. crude salt output in 1972 was 26 times that of the early post-liberation days.

TIBETAN CITY

City on Tibet Plateau Grows

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 13, 1973)

chamdo, third largest city of the tibet autonomous region, is humming with activities as construction goes on throughout this winter.

chamdo in eastern tibet is 3,800 metres above sea level. it is on the szechwan-tibet highway that links the region with other parts of china. it is in the valley of the lantsang river and its tributaries, the tsachu and angchu rivers, which run through the southern part of the city.

when chamdo was liberated in 1950, it had only about 300 households with a population of around 1,600. over one-third of the households were beggars and others without employment. narrow lanes were lined with shabby houses. the whole city was filthy.

chamdo has made rapid progress in revolution and construction since liberation, especially since the democratic reform in 1959. the population has increased to over 20,000 today. opposite the old city are two new much bigger cities on river banks. roads criss-crossing the city have replaced the narrow streets and lanes. in the southern part of the old city, a round-the-city boulevard has been built, flanked by new buildings. this was a slum inhabited by the down-trodden before liberation. the new city on the bank of the angchu river has become the heart of new greater chamdo. the floor space of the buildings in this western part of chamdo alone are double that in the old city. a new concrete bridge has been built to replace the old wooden one, linking the western city with the old one. another bridge to link the old city with the new eastern city is to be built soon.

chamdo's industry and agriculture were very backward before liberation, despite its rich mineral resources. now many small and medium-sized factories have been built in the eastern and western cities. they include cement, farm tool, tile and brick, leather and food stuff factories and a printing house. water works and a hydro-electric power station were built in 1971 and 1972. a chemical fertilizer plant and a flour mill are under construction.

a cultural centre is being built in the southwestern part of the western city. a 300-bed hospital, a cinema and a school will soon be completed.

the people's living standards have risen with the growth of production. all able-bodied people have jobs. elderly former serfs without families are taken care of by the state. a 71-year-old emancipated serf jenchinpengtso and his family are leading a happy life and all his four sons have become workers. before liberation, he was cruelly flogged and put into prison by a serf-owner. he was freed with the liberation of chamdo.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Send Message to Chinese Leaders Expressing Sympathy with People in Earthquake-Stricken Area in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai yesterday, expressing deep sympathy with and regards for the people in the earthquake-stricken area in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in china's szechwan province. the message reads:

peking

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

we are shocked to learn of a violent earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in western szechwan province on february 6.

we, on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour and the government of the people's republic of albania and in our own name, express our deep sympathy and fraternal unity with you and with the people in the earthquake-stricken area and the entire chinese people.

the albanian people, who have formed a great, militant and everlasting friendship with the fraternal chinese people, wish to share with them the suffering caused by the earthquake in the kantse area on february 6.

we are fully convinced that under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party led by the great leader chairman mao tsetung, and with the constant solicitude of the government of the people's republic of china, the fraternal chinese people will swiftly overcome the difficulties caused by the earthquake and march forward forever on the bright road of socialism and revolution to seize new victories.

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour

mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania

tirana,

february 12, 1973

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chi Peng-fei Meets New Cambodian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, today met with toch kham doeun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of cambodia to china, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of credentials.

New Cambodian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1973)

toch kham doeun, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of cambodia to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were seang huor lonk, secretary of the cambodian embassy in peking, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean President Honors Chinese Ambassador With Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Santiago, Feb. 13, 1973)

chilean president salvador allende and his wife, and chilean foreign minister clodomiro almeyda gave separate farewell banquets in honour of chinese ambassador lin ping who will shortly leave here for home upon the conclusion of his mission in chile. the hosts had most cordial and friendly conversations with the ambassador.

president allende and his wife gave the farewell luncheon in honour of ambassador lin ping and his wife chi ni on january 24. the luncheon took place in the palace of cerro castillo in the city of vina del mar.

present at the luncheon were commander-in-chief of the chilean navy raul montero cornejo and his wife; commander-in-chief of the air force cesar ruiz danyeau and his wife; and sofia cuthbert de prats, wife of minister of the interior and commander-in-chief of the army carlos prats.

foreign minister almeyda gave the farewell dinner in honour of ambassador lin ping at hotel carrera in the capital yesterday evening. present at the dinner were deputy foreign minister luis orlandini and other high-ranking officials of the chilean foreign ministry.

present also at the dinner were commander-in-chief of the navy raul montero cornejo, commander-in-chief of the air force cesar ruiz danyeau; raul contreras, representative of acting commander-in-chief of the army augusto pinochet, and other chilean friends including congressmen and president of the chilean-chinese cultural institute julio benitez.

the banquets proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere. toasts were proposed repeatedly to the further strengthening of the ties of friendly cooperation between chile and china.

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives Farewell Party

(NCNA-English Santiago, Feb. 13, 1973)

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping gave a farewell cocktail party in the embassy this evening. about 200 personages from various circles in chile attended the party.

present on the occasion was hortensia bussi de allende, wife of president allende, who was accompanied by presidential air aide-de-camp roberto sanchez. she asked ambassador lin ping to convey the cordial regards of president allende to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

present also were general carlos prats, minister of the interior and commander-in-chief of the army; clodomiro almeyda, minister of foreign affairs; luis matte, minister of housing and city building; hernan del canto, secretary general of the government; ignacio palma, president of the senate; victoria morales de toha, wife of minister of national defence jose toha; congressmen and other high-ranking officials of the chilean government.

present also were raul montero cornejo, commander-in-chief of the navy; cesar ruiz danyeau, commander-in-chief of the air force; the representative of acting commander-in-chief of the army augusto pinochet; and the representative of general director of police jose m. sepulveda.

present also were president of the chilean-chinese cultural institute julio benitez, noted personage jose venturelli and other chilean friends.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the party.

CHINA AND CUBA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Cuban National Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china arranged a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the cuban national table tennis team. later, chinese and cuban players had friendly matches.

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attending the ceremony and watching the matches were shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association, li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, and leading members of other departments, including chen teh-ho, peng chin-po, mou tso-yun, chou cheng and wang fu-yung.

among the guests present were alberto quinones, leader of the cuban national table tennis team, ismael bello rios, deputy head of the cuban government trade delegation, justo rodriguez, commercial counsellor of the cuban embassy in peking, and mrs. rodriguez, and felix capote, first secretary of the embassy.

the 18,000-seat stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and cuban players and peoples. the cuban team was represented by three men and three women players, whose average age is 19. five of them visited china a year ago and made friends with many chinese palyers. today they met again and swung into friendly matches with a view to making common progress through learning from each other.

the contest included six men's singles matches and as many women's singles matches. the chinese players won by the same score of 5:1. playing a spirited and courageous game, both teams produced many beautiful drives to the warm applause of the spectators.

the cuban team is scheduled to meet the chinese youth team and the peking team in another two friendly contests in peking.

RELATIONS WITH HONG KONG

Vice President of Hongkong Football Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

akers jones, vice-president of the hongkong football association, and his wife arrived here by air this evening for a visit at the invitation of the all-china sports federation.

they were met at the airport by sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, and lu ting, leading member of the chinese football federation.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Italian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Rome, Feb. 12, 1973)

shen ping, chinese ambassador to italy, held a banquet in the embassy today in honour of italian foreign minister giuseppe medici who has recently returned home from a friendly visit to china.

present at the banquet were: roberto gaja, secretary-general of the italian foreign ministry, roberto ducci, director of the political department, alessandro farace, director of the personnel department, mario mondello, director of the department of culture and technical cooperation, of the foreign ministry, corrado orlandi contucci, head of ceremony of the republic, cesidio guazzaroni, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry, as well as other high-ranking officials of the ministry.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the italian foreign minister paid a friendly visit to china in january this year.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Hsiao Peng Meet Japan-China Fishery Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and hsiao peng, acting president of the china fishery association, here this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan-china fishery association led by jisaku eguchi, chairman of the japan-china fishery association.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, pao kuang-tsung, li yung-kai and ma ling.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Anniversary of Establishment of Mexico-China Diplomatic Relations Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1973)

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife gave a banquet here this evening to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between mexico and china.

attending the banquet were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and leading members of departments concerned, including an chih-yuan, chen teh-ho, wang chen, tien ping, kao chien-chung, tao ta-chao and ho pao-yi.

ambassador eugenio anguiano and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua made toasts, looking forward to the constant development of the friendly relations between china and mexico.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Leaders Send Message of Sympathy to Chinese Leaders for People Affected by Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kim il, premier of the administration council of d.p.r.k., sent a message on february 11 to chairman mao tsetung, acting president tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, expressing their profound sympathy with the people affected by a strong earthquake in china's kantse tibetan autonomous chou, west szechwan.

full text of the message is as follows:

peking,

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party,
comrade tung pi-wu, acting president of the people's republic of china,
comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

we have just learned the sad news about a recent earthquake which occurred in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in the western part of the szechwan province, causing losses in human lives and livestocks and damage to houses.

on behalf of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the korean people, we express our sincere sympathy with and great sorrow for the people in the earthquake-stricken area.

we are deeply convinced that under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the people of the earthquake-stricken area will soon overcome the difficulties sustained in the earthquake and restore to normal life by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard working.

kim il sung
general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, president of the democratic people's republic of korea

kim il
premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea

Korean Foreign Minister Arrives in Shanghai from Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 13, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party flew into shanghai from changsha at noon today, accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was on board the same plane.

hsu ching-hsien, chin tsu-min, liu yao-tsung and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, were among the more than 2,000 people at the airport warmly welcoming the distinguished korean guests. welcomers performed floral basket dance and lion dance to express the profound militant friendship of the chinese people for the korean people.

korean comrades in shanghai were also present.

foreign minister ho dam and the other distinguished korean guests, accompanied by hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, visited the shanghai industrial exhibition this afternoon. after seeing various kinds of industrial products and handicraft works, foreign minister ho dam said to leading members of the exhibition that the achievements they had seen were the results of the chinese people's efforts to implement their great leader chairman mao's principle of independence, initiative and self-reliance. the guests then went atop the shanghai mansion to get a bird's-eye view of the city.

hsu ching-hsien hosted a banquet in the evening to warmly welcome korean foreign minister ho dam and his party. the chinese and korean comrades chatted as intimately as members of the same family. they drank toasts to the everlasting, great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people, to the long life of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the long life of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

when the distinguished korean guests left changsha this morning, they were given a warm send-off at the airport by li chen-chun and shang tzu-chin, vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, sun chang-fu, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 people of the city.

earlier today, foreign minister ho dam presented a silk banner to the shaoshan district revolutionary committee and people. it was inscribed with "long live the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the people of korea and china exclamation"

Korean Foreign Minister Concludes Visit to China and Leaves for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for pakistan by special plane this morning.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsu ching-hsien, chin tsu-min, liu yao-tsung and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 people.

present were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry kao chien-chung, who accompanied the guests to shanghai.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and other korean comrades in shanghai.

shanghai airport today flew the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and china. huge slogans were erected at the airport, which read "a warm send-off to foreign minister ho dam" and "firm support to the korean people's just struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of their fatherland". when foreign minister ho dam and his party walked round to say good-bye to the well-wishers, people beat drums and cymbals, sang and danced. they shouted: "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb.13, 1973)

pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 10 expressing sympathy with the chinese people living in the recently earthquake stricken area of kantse tibetan autonomous chou, western szechwan province. the full text of the message is as follows:

peking

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

on learning of the violent earthquake hitting western szechwan on february 6, 1973, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party central committee, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people, i convey to you, and through you, to the population of the disaster area my heartfelt sympathies.

pham van dong
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

hanoi, february 10, 1973

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Send Message to Chinese Leaders on Szechwan Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, have sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, expressing the deepest sympathy with the people in the earthquake-stricken area in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in china's szechwan province. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on learning with grief of the powerful seismic movements in the western part of szechwan province on february 6, 7 and 8, 1973, which caused human and material losses, we, on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council and the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania and in our

own name, extend to you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, to the state council of the people's republic of china and to the population in the affected areas our deepest compassion.

we wish to convey to the bereaved families our sincerest condolences.

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania

ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

President Huynh Tan Phat Sends Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in China's Szechwan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1973)

huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on february 11, expressing heartfelt sympathy to the people in the earthquake-afflicted area in the kantse tibetan authonomous chou in szechwan province, china. the message reads:

peking,

his excellency premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on learning of the violent earthquake hitting the western part of szechwan province on february 6, 1973, on behalf of the south vietnamese people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, i wish to convey to your excellency and, through you, to the population of the affected area my heartfelt sympathy.

huynh tan phat, president
of the provisional
revolutionary government
of the republic of south
viet nam

february 11, 1973, in south
viet nam

RSVN Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1973)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 12th anniversary of the unification of the people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam.

attending the reception were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, lu nan-chiao, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, was present.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and viet nam.

ambassador nguyen van quang and comrade li teh-sheng spoke at the reception.

ambassador nguyen van quang pointed out that the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces had won brilliant victories in the cause of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "the signing of the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam'," he said, "is a victory for the correct and creative revolutionary line of the south viet nam national front for liberation (s.v.n.n.f.l.) and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam (p.r.g.r.s.v.n.) -- the sole and authentic representative of the more than 17 million people of

south viet nam. this historic victory is also a victory for the united common struggle of the three indochinese peoples and a common victory for the people of the world."

the ambassador said: "the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' has ushered in a new historical period favourable to us. however, the people of south viet nam will still encounter many difficulties and complicated situations in their struggle to maintain peace and have the agreement implemented. some warlord and fascist forces, tool of neo-colonialism, which hatch up many criminal schemes and attempt to sabotage peace and oppose independence, democracy and national concord, are plotting to obstruct the implementation of the agreement. for this, the u.s. government and the saigon regime must bear full responsibility in the face of public opinion at home and abroad."

the ambassador pledged that the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces would, together with the entire south vietnamese people, make their contributions to the building of an independent, peaceful, democratic and prosperous south viet nam and to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

nguyen van quang warmly praised the profound revolutionary friendship forged between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china in their struggle against imperialism.

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comrade li teh-sheng said: "under the leadership of the s.v.n.n.f.t. and p.r.g.r.s.v.n., the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, together with the south vietnamese people, have achieved great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation after more than a decade of courageous, stubborn and most arduous struggle, thus making a valuable contribution to the world people's struggle against imperialism and setting a brilliant example showing 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big'."

"the signing of the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam'," he added, "has created conditions for the vietnamese people to solve their own problems free from external armed intervention, and opened up a vista of realization of the vietnamese people's lofty revolutionary goal." li teh-sheng wished the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces and the south vietnamese people constant new victories in their struggle to achieve peace, independence, democracy and prosperity in south viet nam and to proceed to reunify the fatherland.

comrade li teh-sheng pointed out: "the peoples and armies of china and viet nam are close comrades-in-arms, who share each other's weal and woe. in their protracted revolutionary struggles, they have supported and helped each other and forged a great friendship as between

'comrades and brothers'. the long struggle waged by the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces and the people of the south against imperialism is the greatest assistance to us."

he reaffirmed: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will, as always, continue to support the just cause of the vietnamese people till complete victory."

present at the reception were leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison and other departments concerned, including liu tao-sheng, hsueh shao-ching, li hsin, chung jen-fang, li chen, lo hua-sheng, tsui lun, ma wei-hua, yang kun, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping and lu wei-chao.

Peking Report Meeting Celebrates Anniversary of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1973)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting here this morning to warmly celebrate the 12th anniversary of the unification of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces.

the official flag of the republic of south viet nam (r.s.v.n.) and the national flag of china hung side by side on the rostrum of the meeting place. more than 2,000 commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army attended.

r.s.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen van quang gave a report at the meeting. he briefed the audience on the brilliant victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: "the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam is a victory of very important historic significance for the line in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation carried out by the vietnamese people on the military, political and diplomatic fronts for nearly two decades. it is a victory for the strength of unity of the armed forces and people in south and north viet nam engaged in a very valiant and hard struggle. this historic victory is a victory for the coordinated fight of the three indochinese peoples as well as a victory for the immense support and assistance of the socialist countries and the progressive people the world over."

ambassador nguyen van quang said: "when they reviewed the glorious course of fighting replete with hardships and victories over the past twelve years, the people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam filled with boundless joy and pride in their fast growth in various fields. these victories are attributed first of all to the resolute, correct and creative leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation (s.v.n.n.f.l.) and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam (p.r.g.r.s.v.n.)."

the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", the ambassador went on, marked a new turning point for the revolution in south viet nam. the armymen and civilians of south viet nam would strive to materialize all the provisions of the agreement and maintain a lasting peace in viet nam. at the same time, they must be highly vigilant against any deliberate attempts by the saigon regime to sabotage the implementation of the agreement. all the commanders and fighters of the liberation army of south viet nam would strictly carry out the call of the s.v.n.n.f.l. and the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., energetically build up the army's strength and raise its combat effectiveness so as to become a powerful mainstay of the whole people in the political struggle to achieve peace, independence, democracy, better livelihood and national concord and proceed to reunify the fatherland, and make positive contributions to building up the liberated areas in an all-round way.

ambassador nguyen van quang extolled the profound militant friendship forged between the peoples and armed forces of viet nam and china in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he said: "the chinese communist party and the chinese government have decided in the current new situation to step up their support to the vietnamese people in their struggle till complete victory is won. this immense support and deep affection have greatly encouraged and mobilized our people in the south."

the ambassador's report was punctuated by warm applause.

li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, then made an address. on behalf of the ministry of national defence and all the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, he extended warm congratulations to the vietnamese people on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

li ta said: "the vietnamese people's heroic struggle and great victories have won admiration and praise from the people of the whole world, greatly encouraged the oppressed nations and peoples in their fight against aggression and for independence and liberation, and set a glorious example for the people of the world in their revolutionary cause against imperialism."

"we are firmly convinced that the vietnamese people will certainly attain the noble goal set by president ho chi minh, namely, the building of a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic and prosperous viet nam," he added.

li ta declared that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army would, as in the past, unite with the vietnamese people, unswervingly fulfil their internationalist obligations, continue to support the just cause of the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples until complete victory.

attending the meeting were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, diplomatic officials of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other vietnamese comrades.

also present were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of various p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison, including tien wei-hsin, lu nan-chiao, liu tao-sheng, hsueh shao-ching, li hsin, chung jen-fang, li chen, lo hua-sheng, tsui lun, ma wei-hua, yang kun, chai cheng-wen and yin tso-chen.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Workers and Technicians

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 13, 1973)

sri lanka prime minister mrs. bandaranaike gave a dinner here yesterday evening for the chinese workers and technicians participating in the construction of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall which will be completed soon.

mrs. bandaranaike had a cordial talk with the chinese personnel. after the dinner, mrs. bandaranaike presented souvenirs to every chinese worker and technician.

present at the dinner were officials from the ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of housing and construction of sri lanka.

yang hui-sheng, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials of the chinese embassy were present.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Gives Reception for Visiting Peking Acrobatic Troupe of China

(NCNA-English Tunis, Feb. 12, 1973)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the visit of the peking acrobatic troupe of china to tunisia.

present at the reception were mahmoud mestiri, secretary general of the ministry of external affairs, allala khediri, chief of the cabinet of the ministry of cultural affairs and information, abderrahman toukabri, member of the bureau of the national assembly, hassen fobha, chief of the cabinet of the minister of external affairs, slah ladgham, director of the political affairs department of the ministry of external affairs, mustapna masmoudi, director of the information department of the ministry of cultural affairs and information, ezeddine bachaouch, vice-president of the national committee of culture, as well as personages from cultural, art and information circles.

at the reception, the hosts and guests talked about friendship, exchanged experience in culture and arts and presented souvenirs to each other in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

hedi turki, famous tunisian painter, who visited china in 1957, made a facial sketch on the spot to express friendship.

the acrobatic troupe gave three performances here to more than 12,000 spectators. it will start a performance tour of other tunisian cities on february 13.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Humbly Learn from the Masses and Seriously Improve the Leadership Style

- The leading members of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the Tsinan PLA Command go deep into the midst of basic levels, and achieve relatively satisfactory results in the performance of various tasks

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 17, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan) The leading members of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Tsinan Command humbly learn from the masses of people and seriously improve their leading style. The unit is led to forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Relatively satisfactory results are achieved in various tasks such as military training, construction, production, etc.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of this regiment organized its members to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The PLA must learn from the people of the whole country." The army-building goal of the people's army was reviewed and our army's fighting history recalled. Everyone's consciousness of learning from the masses of people was further raised. The Party committee invited local old cadres, old Red Army fighters and poor and lower-middle peasants' representatives to the unit to make reports on over ten occasions. Various opportunities are exploited by the committee in order to learn humbly from the masses of people.

Once, this unit came to Kuanyün hsien, Kiangsu Province, on a field camping exercise. On learning that Shengli brigade of Yüntai commune of this hsien was an advanced learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture unit at the hsien level, members of the regimental Party committee led the unit to this brigade twice to learn things. In the past, Shengli brigade relied on relief supplies for

grain and on state loans for spending money from year to year. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leading squad of the brigade closely relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants and vigorously grasped class struggle. A blow was dealt to a handful of class enemies in their sabotage effort. Capitalist tendencies were criticized. Various rural economic policies were carried out on a firm basis. Full play was given to the activism of the masses of commune members. Per-mow grain output of the whole brigade climbed up from 200 to 300 catties to 700 or 800 catties. Not only was the state purchase assignment overfulfilled but also a collective reserve of over 85,000 catties was achieved.

Members of the regimental Party committee drew on Shengli brigade's advanced experience, associated military and political training with line education, and personally went deep into the midst of the company-level units to take the lead in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and help the companies draw a clear distinction between the two army-building lines. Politics was doggedly placed in command of military affairs. The whole regiment achieved very satisfactory results in military training.

Communist Party member Yen Ching-kuei, 24-year-old daughter of a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Yüfeng commune near the garrison area of this regiment, led the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chihk'ou brigade of this commune in fighting heaven and earth and transforming nature. Local backward features were changed. The leading members of the regimental Party committee called at her home several times to ask her for advice and invited her to recount her experience. The revolutionary spirit of hard struggle was acquired. Party committee secretary Shih Ch'ang-fa constantly applied Yen Ching-kuei's advanced ideas as a goad to himself and fostered the work style of getting deeply involved and going down-to-earth.

A company of this regiment for some time showed slow progress. With knapsack on his back, Shih Ch'ang-fa went to stay at a fixed point with this company on three occasions. He insisted on eating, living, laboring and training together with the company cadres and fighters. He seriously passed on our army's glorious traditions. The company was enabled to accelerate its pace of progress.

In learning from the masses of people, leading members of this regiment assume a correct attitude toward themselves in the light of the masses' good ideas and good style. The style of being humble and prudent is further developed. Confined to a cowshed as his home for 18 years, old poor peasant Wu Tung-hou of Wunansheng production brigade of Kuanyün hsien looked after the cattle wholeheartedly for the revolution. He was cited as a hsien-level model breeder. In a field camping exercise, Party committee secretary and regimental commander Wang Hua-ch'un specially came to the cowshed to study Wu Tung-hou's advanced deeds. In the light thereof, he found out his own shortcomings. Later, he constantly cast himself in the role of an ordinary soldier and went deep into the midst of basic levels. He did work in a down-to-earth manner.

Once, Wang Hua-ch'un came to the 2nd company to help carry out education in the Party's basic line. Along with fighters, he went to the countryside to make investigations and studies. He walked successively over 360 li and visited four brigades of four communes. He applied the vivid facts of rural class struggle and two-line struggle in educating the fighters. They were enabled to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and whip up an upsurge in soldier training. They also constantly went deep into the midst of island frontiers to join company cadres and fighters in groping, climbing and rolling and in performing patrolling and guard duties. They won the praise of the fighters.

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SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

Doggedly Combine Theory with Practice and Perseveringly Follow the "May 7" Road

- With the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort taken as the lever, the scientific and research personnel of the Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences seriously sum up last year's work and call into further play revolutionary enthusiasm

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 17, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch, February 16, 1973) With the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort taken as the lever, the scientific research personnel of the Chemistry Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have seriously summed up last year's work and further aroused revolutionary enthusiasm.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, there came a profound change over the Chemistry Institute. Especially since last year, the scientific and research personnel of this institute have seriously studied works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and launched a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. Consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution is further enhanced. The ideological-political work and scientific research work of the whole institute chalks up achievements. Last year, the overwhelming part of this institute's scientific and research items were fulfilled in time according to plan. In addition, an analysis and test of over 1,300 kinds of sample chemical material was completed. Visits and letters from thousands of people were handled by the institute. The relevant units were helped to solve some problems of practical production.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the scientific research work of the Chemistry Institute was associated with production practice in a relatively small way. Last year, in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the scientific and research personnel of this institute after a serious reading and study acquired a relatively deep understanding of the dialectical-materialist viewpoint of theory relying on practice and in turn serving practice and the problem of orientation about scientific research work serving proletarian politics and serving workers, peasants and soldiers and research work being integrated with production practice. By the end of last year, the whole institute had established cooperative ties with over 40 factories in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Shenyang and other areas. The scientific research personnel of the institute headed for factories in a planned manner to receive re-education from the working class and associate production practice with scientific research work and help factories to solve the practical problems in production.

In 1959, this institute started a research into a kind of artificial spun silk. In the past, because research work was confined to the laboratory, scientific and research personnel were ideologically bound by the bonds of certain conventions and the limitations of conditions. All they could do was to extract some synthetic fibers in the test tube of the laboratory.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientific research personnel devoted to such scientific research work integrated with the workers of the Peking synthetic Fiber Experimental Factory. In the process of laboring and studying with workers, they humbly absorbed the workers' rich practical experience. Factory production practice was associated with repeated tests. New fruitful results are achieved. Now they are able to turn out 64-count 1st grade fiber silk thread at a continuous and steady pace while conducting medium tests with equipment with a daily production capacity of 40 kilometers. Experiment data were provided for the technological reform in the large-scale production of silk thread. Concerning some new problems encountered in medium tests, new study themes were also raised for theoretical work. This gave a boost not only to production but also to scientific research.

In the past one year, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the scientific and research personnel of this institute doggedly followed the "May 7" road. Gratifying achievements were scored in integrating with workers, peasants and soldiers and receiving re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers. Last year, around 10 percent of the scientific research personnel of the whole institute headed down to factories and villages and to the "May 7" cadres' school to take up productive labor and acquire the good thinking and good style of workers, peasants and soldiers. A great change came over their ideas and feelings.

After the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, many scientific and research personnel further straightened out the relations between politics and vocational affairs and between redness and expertness. They energetically transformed their own world outlook and seriously took up professional studies.

Recalling and summing up last year's work, the scientific and research personnel of the Chemistry Institute held the unanimous view that to combine theory with practice, make scientific research serve socialist revolution and socialist construction, doggedly place proletarian politics in command, follow the "May 7" road and seriously transform the world outlook--this is an orientation for scientific and research workers pointed out by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The very favorable situation prevailing in the work of the whole institute in the past year stemmed from the fact that after the great cultural revolution, everyone raised consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Hereafter, so long as we firmly and unwaveringly forge ahead along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao, scientific and research is bound to register still greater achievements. At present, the scientific and research personnel of this institute are formulating the revolution and production plans for 1973. They are determined to score new victories under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Maintain the Road of Taking Society As A Factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 17, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) For the past two years and more, various departments in the Faculty of Arts of Kirin Normal University have maintained the road of "taking society as a factory," and on the basis of going deep into practice, laid stress on development in the direction of theory. The quality of teaching keeps on improving and fine results are scored in the revolution in education.

For the past two years and more, teachers and students of the Department of Politics, Department of Chinese Language and Department of History of Kirin Normal University have studied seriously Chairman Mao's series of important directives on the revolution in liberal arts education, criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the revolution in education, maintained from beginning to end the road of "taking society as a factory," successfully combined teaching inside the school with teaching outside the school and maintained unity of theory with practice. The transformation in world outlook of the teachers has continued to deepen, there is a very great change in their spiritual physiognomy, and their teaching is carried out in a more vigorous and lively manner. Practice has enabled them to realize that "taking the school as a factory" is the fundamental course to reforming the Faculty of Arts.

Taking criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work as the key link, members of the Department of Politics, the Department of Chinese Language and the Department of History of the Kirin Normal University have regularly gone deep into Liaoyüan Coal Mine, Yingch'eng Coal Mine, Ch'angch'un No. 1 Automobile Works, Ch'angch'un General Glass Factory, Kuochia production brigade in Tehui hsien, Hochuan production brigade in Yungchi hsien, Nat'anpo commune in Tungfeng hsien, the financial and trade front, and various middle schools to establish extensive contacts with the workers, peasants and soldiers, to regard them as masters, and to combine study with social investigation. This has enabled the students, on the basis of going deep into practice, to lay stress on development in the theoretical direction. The students have kept on improving their ability to solve and analyze problems with Marxist-Leninist theory.

When the teachers and students of the Department of Politics were studying the part on capitalism in "Political Economy," the comprehension of many of the students on "surplus value" was not deep enough. The leadership of the school thereupon organized the students to step out of the school, acquainted themselves with the criminal history behind the rise of the "Ifaho Store," and listened to the bitter accusations levelled by the old workers. The teachers and students dissected the process of how this rickshaw shop developed into a store with millions in assets, and saw clearly that its entire secret was due to "surplus value." Everybody again studied the theses of Marx and Lenin on the essence of capitalism, and deeply realized the criminal essence of the exploiting system.

They criticized together with the workers the reactionary fallacies of "exploitation has its merit" of Liu Shao-ch'i, and deepened their love for the socialist system and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Teachers and students of various departments in the Faculty of Arts of this university have maintained the road of "taking society as a factory" and affirmed their faith in the road of integration of teachers and students with workers and peasants. Many workers and craftsmen as well as poor and lower-middle peasants have regularly made visits to the university to acquaint themselves with the thinking and the study conditions of the teachers and students. The teachers and students also regularly report their own conditions to the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

For the past two years, the Department of Politics has all along maintained running a political evening school together with the cadres and workers of Yingch'eng Coal Mine. The teachers and students and the workers have studied several of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao together. The workers and craftsmen look upon the revolution in education as their own affair, and are all the time paying attention everywhere to the growth of the teachers and students. The teachers and students are forging a profound friendship with the workers.

Maintaining the road of "taking society as a factory" has further solved the basic problem of "what kind of persons" are the teachers and students, and the teachers and students are more conscientiously using the knowledge they acquired for the service of proletarian politics. Last year, the teachers and students of the Department of Chinese Language went to Liaoyüan Coal Mine to study a special chapter on the "Relations Between Literature and Life" and to write dispatch. They paid their respects before the grave of miners who perished during the Japanese-puppet regime, visited the class education exhibition center, listened to reports of sufferings from the old workers, and worked alongside the workers and craftsmen in the shafts. With instructions by words and examples given by advanced personalities constantly at their side, new personalities and new things appeared in endless numbers. The teachers and students deeply felt that it was a great cauldron for ideological transformation.

At that time, they studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The life of the people 'provide literature and art with an inexhaustible source, their only source' and felt closer than ever to them." Facing the workers and craftsmen and struggling day in and day out together with them, they experienced profoundly many things which had to be written. At that time, the teachers directed the students to study the essential knowledge of writing, and an activity for emulating heroes and writing about heroes was developed in the whole school.

"Taking society as a factory" has enabled the teachers and students to further establish the concept of dialectical materialism and a concept of historical materialism, and strengthened the ideological roots of "slaves are the makers of history." For the past two years and more, teachers and students of the Department of History has maintained going to factories and

rural areas to write "four histories" and carried out education in ideology and political line. They once went to Nat'anpo commune in Tungfeng hsien for a social investigation. By means of living facts of class struggle, the teachers and students were able to understand clearly that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

In this great factory of society, they have chosen class struggle as a major, studied the Marxist theory of materialist interpretation of history, criticized idealist interpretation of history and restored to its proper prospective history that had been turned upside down. They have, together with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Nat'anpo, written a "four histories" pamphlet called the "People of Nat'anpo Are Advancing." The poor and lower-middle peasants said delightedly, "In the past books of history are about feudal kings and emperors. Now the book of history is about poor and lower-middle peasants. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Many of the students, upon returning to their village, have also written "four histories" together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and carried out line education so that history and science could serve proletarian politics better.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

We Need This Kind of University Student

- A report on the first group of worker, peasant and soldier students graduating from the Foochow University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 17, 1973)

Under the enthusiastic assistance of leading members of the Party organization as well as the cadres and teachers of the university, the first group of worker, peasant and soldier students of Foochow University have for the past two years and more studied seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, taken part actively in the "criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work" movement, and diligently studied and delved into specialized scientific and technical knowledge. Their awareness of line struggle has universally been enhanced, and they have made tremendous gains in study. Many of them are already able to carry out designing, construction and craft innovation independently.

At present, in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "They should return to production after a few years of schooling," they are returning full of vigor to the front of the three great revolutionary movements.

Presented below are several vignettes of these worker, peasant and soldier students.

Achieve Outstanding Results

On January 5, the graduating class of the special course of basic organic synthesis of the Department of Chemical Engineering held a symposium on graduation designs. Leading cadres as well as teachers of various classes in the school and students from the graduating class of the special course itself were present to hear the graduation design report made by worker student Wu Ping-ch'iu, to ask questions and to carry out discussions.

Wu P'ing-ch'iu was formerly an old worker of Foochow No. 2 Chemical Plant. Before his graduation, he carried out a graduation design in relation to an extension in his former work section. The subject of the design was the enlarging of a distillation tower for the production of polythlene. In his report, using the theoretical knowledge he had acquired in the two years and more at school as well as the years of practical experience accumulated in production, he dissected the various parts of the distillation tower as well as the overall process of calculation. Upon the conclusion of his report, many of the senior teachers and fellow students also asked many questions such as "Why does his design call for operation under the condition of increased pressure?" and "How can the reflux ratio in production practice be modified?" Regarding the questions raised, he not only made explanation one by one theoretically, but also analyzed various problems which could be encountered in production practice and advanced concrete methods for solving them.

Upon hearing the report of Wu Ping-ch'iu, many of the senior teachers unanimously said in praise, "Such a standard could never have been achieved in the former school."

In the graduation examination for the special course in micro-electrons of the Department of Physics and Radio, the results of tests for mathematics, semi-transistor physics, transistor circuit and logical circuit foundation of Huang Chia-ling were outstanding in every field. Particularly in the test paper on semi-transistor physics which was not covered by lectures in the school, her logic was precise and her concept was clear-cut, and she won praises from all the teachers.

New Type of Worker Technicians

Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive, the worker, peasant and soldier students have shown in production practice that they are all a new type of worker technicians.

Mintung Electric Motor Plant recently produced six new types of electric motor. They were designed by the worker, peasant and soldier students of the special course in electric motor manufacturing in the Department of Electrical Engineering of Foochow University, with the support of the electrical plant and under the guidance of the teachers in accordance with the demands of the Mintung Electrical Plant, based on the state plant. After preliminary testings, they all complied with the technical specifications laid down by the state.

A worker student by the name of Wu K'ai-hsün was responsible for the overall design and trial manufacture. He was formerly an old worker in P'u-t'ien General Appliances Factory, with 19 years of experience, and a Party member. After arriving at the university, he set a strict demand on himself politically, delved diligently into vocational study, and eventually scored outstanding results.

In his graduating design he carried out an in-depth investigation and study, compiled data in an all-round manner, made serious operational calculations and carefully drew up a plan for the design. After drawing up the plan, he again invited the senior teachers and fellow students to carry out study together with him, and also went among the workers and technicians to solicit extensively their views, and after making repeated revisions, drew up a final design.

In the process of trial manufacture, he battled alongside the workers on the front of production right from the making of the wooden mock model, the making of the mold, the casting, the machine cutting and the processing and fitting of the motor to the preliminary fixing of model and formal production. In Wu K'ai-hsün, everybody could see the growth of a new type of worker technician. Comrades of the Mintung Electric Motor Plant said, "We need this kind of university student!"

For the sake of satisfying the demand for the picking and curing of spring tea in rural areas, the Loyüan hsien Agricultural Machine Plant was speeding up the manufacture of tea rolling machines. However, because the aluminum alloy casting could not pass muster, the machine parts were full of bubbles and pin holes and had to be scrapped. At that time, the cadres and workers were extremely worried, but the teachers and students of the Foochow University came to their aid. The leadership and the teachers decided to let Lin Chang-t'ao, a worker, peasant and soldier student, deal with this problem.

Lin Chang-t'ao was formerly the director of a casting workshop in Chienou hsien Agricultural Machine Plant with 15 years of experience behind him. In the school, he studied diligently. On his vacations, he returned to the factory for labor in the workshop and used the theory he learned at school for application in production practice. Whenever he discovered problems in practice, he would bring them back to the school for study. Because of that, his progress was very fast.

This time, Lin Chang-t'ao, together with the senior teachers and fellow students, carried out an all-round analysis on the tea rolling machines as well as an all-round investigation of the aluninum alloy smelting craft, and discovered the cause for air bubbles and pin holes. He personally took part in production, made improvements in the operational process of smelting and refining, and finally eliminated bubbles and pin holes, which raised the quality of the aluminum alloy and effectively supported tea production.

The comrades of the Loyüan hsien Agricultural Machinery Plant said, "We need this kind of university student."

- By Our Own Correspondent

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INDUSTRIAL CADRES

For the Sake of Training Successors to the Party's Cause

- Old cadres of Party committee of Wusih No. 1 Silk Mill actively train new cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 18, 1973)

In Wusih No. 1 Silk Mill, Kiangsu Province, old cadres helping new cadres has become a tradition. In the past two years, the old cadres who formerly took the No. 1 and No. 2 positions in this mill were transferred to leading organs of a higher level, whereas the new cadres who grew up under the help of these old cadres actively assumed the heavy task of training the new cadres, as their predecessors had done. At present, 11 of the 15 members of the Party committee of this mill are new cadres selected and promoted from among the workers; among the 22 secretaries and deputy secretaries of the 11 Party branches in this mill, 17 are worker cadres who are not detached from production.

What makes the new cadres of this mill grow up so quickly? When we raise this question, the new cadres always say: "This is totally attributable to the Party's education and training and the old cadres' warm-hearted help." But the old cadres reply humbly: "We just help each other. For the sake of training successors to the Party's cause, it is our duty to do more work for the training of new cadres. Our consciousness in doing so has also gone through a course of gradual elevation."

Thereupon, we had a talk on how to raise the consciousness in training new cadres.

Shoulder the Heavy Task of Training New Cadres

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the few old cadres who served in this mill were placed at the principal leading posts of the Party committee and some new cadres who came from among workers were selected and admitted into the Party committee. At that time, some of these new cadres held that the old cadres were the pillar of the Party committee and that they themselves were inexperienced and should rely more on the old cadres in doing their work. The old cadres also thought to themselves: Being educated by the Party for a longer period of time than the new cadres, we should do more work and assume greater responsibility for work. Furthermore, we made some mistakes in the past but, after being criticized and receiving help from the masses, we have corrected these mistakes, and the Party and the masses still have confidence in and show support for us. Only by working more conscientiously shall we be able to live up to the expectation of the Party and the masses."

Therefore, for some time, they took everything, big or small, into their own hands. As a result, although they worked from dawn till dusk, they felt

that they didn't have enough time. Some of them fell ill because of overwork. But, some new cadres felt it difficult to put their hands in the work, and they just stood on one side and were worried.

These phenomena made the Party committee members ruminate over this problem: With the Party's policy toward cadres put into effect in a higher degree, the old cadres are rationally used and went to develop their enthusiasm, and this is good intention. But, in a "three-in-one" leading group comprising the old, the middle-aged and the young, the old cadres should display their enthusiasm not only by playing the role of a backbone in work, but also by assuming responsibility of training and helping the new cadres in the course of their growth. Only in this way will it be possible to guarantee unity and cooperation between the old and the new cadres and to bring the role of the old cadres into full play.

Accordingly, they paid attention to training the new cadres.

To help the new cadres learn to do leadership work, the old cadres not only join them in reading and study and tell them the conditions of work, but also divide the work among themselves so that each of them leads two or three new cadres and helps them familiarize themselves with leadership work.

Starting to work as child labor when she was eight years old, Kuo Ken-ti is a new cadre who has 30 years' experience of work. Four years ago, when she had just been posted as member of the Party committee, the Party committee assigned her to work together with deputy secretary Su Hui-fen to grasp education of Party lessons in the whole mill. To train her to work independently, Su consciously made her teach the Party members Party lessons all by her own. She thought to herself: "I do not know many characters and have never studied the theory. How can I teach lessons?" She found it very difficult to do this job. Su on the one hand encouraged her and on the other hand helped her draw the outlines of the lessons she was going to teach and patiently listened to her in trial teaching the lessons. Preparation of one lesson in this way would often take two or three days. She was a bit bothered and felt that she had caused the old cadre great trouble. Scenting what she had in mind, Su told her how cadres of the older generation had helped her grow up, and warmly encouraged her, saying: "All comrades in the revolutionary ranks should help one another. Compared with me in the past, you are now very much better than I was." With the warm-hearted encouragement and patient help by Su, she overcame difficulties one after another and built up her working abilities very quickly. In the year before last, when Su was transferred to take the leading post in a higher-level organization, she was posted deputy secretary of the Party committee of this mill.

Boldly Allow Them To Shoulder Loads

After shouldering the load of training new cadres, how should the old cadres help the new cadres grow up quickly? The Party committee was enlightened by the course of Yang Ming-chen's growth.

Twenty-six this year, Yang Ming-chen is the youngest of the members of the Party committee. She was formerly a young worker of the cocoon selecting workshop and was promoted to the leading post during the great cultural revolution. To help her build up her working abilities, the old cadre took her along and taught her by personal demonstration. After some time, she learned some methods of doing leadership. But, she still had difficulties in working independently. The workers once heard a lesson of the line education taught by her. They said: Ming-chen talked about things "far" and "profound." Unlike her lesson, the lessons taught by the old cadres can be easily understood and memorized and are intimate to us.

The few old cadres of the Party committee learned from the opinions of the masses on Little Yang: Like Little Yang, new young cadres promoted from among the workers lack practical experience. It is necessary to bring them along for some time. But, revolutionary experience must be acquired by personally participating in the practice of revolutionary struggle. To build up her abilities of independent work, she should be allowed free reins in shouldering loads.

In September of the year before last,the movement to practice economy and increase production was carried out in an earth-shaking manner throughout the mill. Only the spooling workshop lagged behind. The Party committee decided to send Little Yang to solve the problem. At that time, some people said: "The spooling workshop has direct influence on production of the whole mill. At this crucial moment, it is safer to send an old cadre to it." Others cherished this doubt: "The problem of the spooling workshop remains unresolved after several attempts to solve it. Can Ming-chen solve it?" Despite these dissenting opinions, the old cadres of the Party committee said with determination: "New cadres need tempering in the storms of struggle. If we don't "force" the arduous tasks on them, how can their shoulders be strong enough to carry so heavy a load?"

With the support by the old cadres, Little Yang came to the spooling workshop. At first, she had chats with the workers but often failed to convince them. In handling problems, she could not see which was the principal contradiction. But, she did not bow her head to difficulties. She perseveringly worked with the shifts, conscientiously studied "On Contradiction," and found the principal problems existing in the spooling workshop. She got together with the personnel of the Party branch to take a firm hold of the line education, thereby strengthening unity within and outside the Party and changing the passive situation of production.

In the past few years, Little Yang started from the basic level, gradually carrying the heavy loads of practical work and building up her abilities to analyze and solve problems independently. The workers said happily: "Ming-chen has become more capable within these couple of years."

From the New Cadres' Shortcomings, the Old Cadres See Their Responsibilities

Wu A-fen, a member of the Party committee of this mill and a new cadre, worked actively and boldly, but she was inexperienced in carrying out the Party's policies. After taking responsibility for security work, she confused the two qualitatively different contradictions when she handled something which some backward workers had spoken of or to which they had done wrong. The masses were critical about this. Some of them said: "These new cadres cannot grasp the policies firmly and are not capable of doing leadership work."

But, the old cadres of the Party committee did not think so. They said: "The new cadres are inexperienced so they invariably meet with some problems in work. In doing a thing, we always learn to do it and have to cover a course of study and improvement. Who can be perfect at the very beginning? As an old cadre, we should see our responsibilities from the shortcomings shown by the new cadres." Therefore, they not only actively took responsibility for the new cadres but also enthusiastically helped them sum up their experience.

To help her raise her level of policy understanding, Ch'in Chen-lien, a member of the Party committee and an old cadre who was assigned to join her in doing security work, told her each time she was with her how she had accumulated experience in the prolonged course of revolutionary struggle, thereby making her understand that: Policy and tactics were the life of the Party. Only by conscientiously carrying out the policies could we protect the people and hit at the enemies in a better way.

After that, A-fen conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, worked hard to equip herself with the Party's policies and ideology and perseveringly followed the Party's policy in doing her work. For some time, some workshop cadres always reprimanded the few people who had committed mistakes. Upon discovering this, A-fen educated these cadres in the Party's policies and helped them in strictly distinguishing between the two qualitatively different contradictions and, with full proletarian feelings, doing a good job of remolding the thinking of those who lagged behind. Excellent results were achieved.

With the help of the old cadres, the new cadres of the mill pay attention to preserving the natural color of the working class after they have taken the leading posts. They take part in labor two days a week, launch open-door rectifications periodically and accept supervision consciously from the masses, winning commendations from the masses.

Welcome and Support the New Cadres in Surpassing Us

During the early period after the nationwide liberation, Chou A-hsiang, a member of the standing committee and vice chairwoman of the revolutionary committee of this silk mill, was promoted from among the ordinary women workers to the post of a cadre. She was posted successively as chairwoman of the

workers' trade union, deputy director of the silk mill and deputy secretary of the Party committee. During the great cultural revolution, she was the first of the old cadres who were admitted into the leading group. Many of the present leading members of the mill were her former subordinates. These new cadres were younger, less qualified and experienced and lower in rank than she. But she imposed stern demands on herself and did not put on the airs of an old cadre. She took solid action to carry out Chairman Mao's instruction, "All old cadres should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude."

The Party committee of this silk mill was re-elected in August 1970. She actively suggested putting the two new cadres among the Party committee members who had done leadership work in the workshop to the post of deputy secretary of the Party committee.

In July 1971, the secretary of the Party committee of this silk mill was transferred to another organization. Some people said to her: "A-hsiang, you should be the one to shoulder this heavy load." She replied: "The weight of a load should not be judged simply by the high or low rank of the person who shoulders it." When the higher-level Party organization solicited her opinion, she actively recommended Shih Fa-ch'uan, a stoker-turned deputy secretary of the Party committee, for the No. 1 post.

Proceeding from the training of successors to the Party's cause, Chou A-hsiang not only actively recommended the new cadres who had gone through training to take the posts more important than hers, but also showed warm-hearted support for these comrades in their work. In the first half of last year, the newly-built automatic silk-reeling workshop did not produce raw silk with stable quality. Shih Fa-ch'uan was deeply worried and did not know what to do. Chou A-hsiang actively asked permission to go to work in this silk-reeling workshop. Through participation in labor, she discovered that the advanced machines of this workshop had not been brought into full play due to the lack of relevant operational methods. She reported this situation to the Party committee and came with Shih Fa-ch'uan to this workshop to arouse the masses to grope for the law of operation of the automatic silk-reeling machines and to sum up operational methods, thereby effectively improving the quality of raw silk.

In the course of work, some contradictions occurred between Chou A-hsiang and the new cadres, and they sometimes had quarrels. She also was sometimes criticized by the new cadres. But she did not bother about personal loss and, proceeding from the interests of the revolution, perseveringly supported the correct opinions of the new cadres.

On one occasion, the Party committee members were in a dispute over the problem of whether the new silk-thread collector should be used or not. She felt that she, being in charge of production, was responsible for the fluctuation in the quality of raw silk and, therefore, suggested re-using the old collector for the time being. However, some new cadres criticized her for "failing to resist the storm" and not making efforts actively to improve the

new collector. Even Shih Fa-ch'uan, secretary of the Party committee, but she also was filled with joy at seeing that the new cadres dared to make acute criticism against her for the sake of supporting new things. After her opinion had been negated, she honestly carried out the resolution adopted by all comrades. Early the next day, she came to the "three-in-one" innovation group and joined others in carefully analyzing the causes of the coarse silk-threads. With the support by the Party committee, she relied on the masses to make experiments repeatedly, eventually solving the problem of coarse silk-thread and improving the quality of raw silk.

After that, when summing up her experience in this matter, she deeply felt that the new cadres were sensitive politically, quick in accepting new things and high in revolutionary spirit, and these were precisely what she lacked. Therefore, she was determined to learn from them. She always said happily: "The fast growth of the large groups of new cadres shows the prosperity of our Party's cause. We should warmly welcome and support them in surpassing us."

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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AGRO-TECHNICIANS

More Agro-Technicians for East China Region

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Feb. 15, 1973)

the laiyang agricultural school in the yentai administrative region of east china's shantung province has trained more than 15,500 agro-technicians over the past three years.

the school has four specialities -- farming, machinery, forestry and fruit growing, veterinary science. the teachers keep in touch with production brigades, veterinary stations, factories and a forest plantation, and conduct classes on the spot.

the school has run short-term courses to train over 5,300 peasant-technicians for people's communes and brigades. the students of veterinary science practised and studied at four commune veterinary stations in 1972. they were able in a short time to deal with intestinal obstruction of animals caused by constipation, crippling, eye diseases and other recurrent and common animal diseases. the teachers helped train over 100 local veterinarians for communes and brigades.

over the past few years, the school has sent 44 groups to go round people's communes and brigades. under the leadership of local party organizations, the groups have trained over 6,000 agro-technicians for wheat management, selection of good maize and kaoliang strains, scientific pig raising, treatment of swine diseases, tractor driving and fruit-tree pruning. they at the same time enriched teaching material through summing up the advanced experience of the masses.

the school has encouraged the teachers to integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and people's liberation army men. this helped promote their ideological remoulding and raise the level of teaching. hsu li, a young teacher of veterinary science, has been teaching in the countryside since 1969. he modestly learned from former poor and lower-middle peasants, and with his students, travelled far and wide and acquainted himself with more than 400 kinds of medicinal herbs. then he compiled a "handbook of medicinal herbs for treating animals in the yentai region". he collected 1,500 samples of 400 species of medicinal herbs and made 70 colour drawings of them.

over the past three years the school has compiled 31 kinds of teaching material, which was enriched through practice. it is carrying out 190 research projects and has so far completed 78.

IRRIGATION

East China Province Builds More Irrigation Works in Mountains

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Feb. 15, 1973)

a quarter of the farmland in east china's shantung province is in the mountains and the people are working hard to raise yields by improving the soil and extending irrigation. despite a severe drought last year, the 39 counties in mountainous areas reported a good harvest. 22 of them gathered more than 3.75 tons of grain per hectare.

wells, canals, dams and ponds have been added during the formerly slack winter-spring periods over the past years. in addition, the peasants have levelled and improved farmland on a vast area from mount tai and the yimeng mountain area in the center of the province to the eastern hilly areas. four million peasants are currently doing such work. irrigation is now provided for 660,000 hectares of terraced fields. both rivers and underground water are used.

around 65 per cent out of feicheng county's 72,000 hectares of farmland at the western foot of mount tai is on slopes. before liberation in 1949, the people and animals were short of drinking water, because rivers and ponds dried up during drought. the county built some water detention basins after liberation, but these were not sufficient in years of drought. the county party committee in 1970 organized a 100-member team composed of veteran peasants, cadres and agro-technicians to investigate the underground water resources. moreover, rural communes formed special teams to dig wells the year round. over the past three years, the county sank 1,600 pump wells, and improved more than 10,000 hectares of irrigated land. although hit by severe drought, both the county's per hectare yield and total output of grain and cotton hit an all-time high last year.

in the mountainous area of the province, 30,000 pump wells and big wells have been sunk over the past few years to resist drought and ensure good harvests.

they undertake multi-purpose improvement of soil, irrigation, afforestation and terracing fields. chiaonan county along the yellow sea built some water conservancy projects after liberation. erosion held back an increase in yields. since 1970 the people have improved the farmland, built terraces and added irrigation and forestry. they afforested 40,000 hectares on the mountains, dammed 100 gullies, and opened more than 26,000 hectares of terraced fields. the county's per hectare grain output was 4.5 tons last year as against 2.5 tons before 1970.

by 1970, peasants in huanghsien county on the shantung peninsula had brought 64 per cent of the cultivated land under irrigation through several years of work. but fields high on the mountains and in areas short of ground water still suffered from drought. the local people then concentrated on building reservoirs and ponds and installing pumps to lift water to irrigate terraced fields. they also dug a 34-kilometre-long canal to lead in water from the two big reservoirs east of the county to the dry areas in the west, in all adding more than 3,300 hectares of irrigated land.

GRAIN HARVEST

East China Hsien Wrests Good Grain Harvest Despite Bad Weather

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 15, 1973)

tunghai county in east china's kiangsu province increased its grain harvest by 20 per cent in 1972 over the previous year despite serious drought. grain yield reached 3.75 tons per hectare.

the average income of the commune members rose 25 per cent, and a fair number of families enlarged their grain reserves. one half of the population had to go begging whenever the county was hit by natural calamities before liberation.

the people relied on the collective strength of the people's communes to overcome the effects of the 1972 drought.

100,000 people turned out to dig two 30-kilometre long big canals in the 1970-1972 winter-spring slack farming seasons. one irrigates the eastern part of the county with water from the huai river and the other, 6 metres deep and 10 metres wide, flows north to south across the county and brings water to vast rolling areas. the communes also dug many ditches and built 120 pumping stations.

the projects helped turn a vast alkaline area into fertile rice fields. the rice acreage last year of 53,000 hectares was nearly five times the 1965 figure. 37 per cent of the 100,000 hectares of farmland now gives high and stable yields.

no rain fell in the county for three months running last year and some rivers dried up. while making full use of the surface water, the communes drew on underground water for irrigation. they dug seven deep ditches across dried river beds to tap the underground flow of water and sank 300 new wells. these works brought another 43 per cent of the land under irrigation.

the commune members showed high consciousness of socialism in their fight against the drought. the tuofeng commune which is on the upper section of an irrigation canal, tried in every way to save water during the drought. it raised its sluice gate in the hottest part of july so as to let as much water as possible flow to the communes further down and irrigate more than 300 hectares of rice fields in time.

the communes got help from industrial and other departments, including pumps, tools for sinking wells and other drought-fighting equipment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Premier Shafiq of Afghanistan Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

mohammad moussa shafiq, prime minister of afghanistan, in a recent message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has expressed the deepest sympathy with and consolation to the people in the earthquake-stricken area in kantse tibetan autonomous chou in china's szechwan province.

the message reads:

we have received the unfortunate news of the strong earthquake in kantse area in the west part of szechwan province in china causing damages and losses of lives and properties. on behalf of the afghan people and the government of afghanistan, i would like to express our deepest sympathy and consolation to your excellency and through you to the people of the affected area.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, on february 12 sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing sincere condolences for the people affected by earthquake in china's kantse tibetan autonomous chou, west szechwan.

the message reads:

it is with great grief and profound affliction that the royal government of national union of cambodia has learned the news about a violent earthquake which occurred on february 6, 1973 in china's kantse tibetan autonomous chou in the western part of szechwan province.

we feel greatly grieved especially because the earthquake has caused varying degrees of losses in human lives and livestock and damage to houses.

we feel the consequences of this calamity as if it happened to our own country, our own people and our own families.

in these moments of sorrow, allow us to remain with the brotherly chinese people in overcoming this natural calamity, to extend to the government of the people's republic of china and the families of the victims our sincere condolences and profound sympathy.

i beg you to accept, mr. premier, the assurances of my highest and fraternal consideration.

Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak Sends Message of Sympathy to Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei on Earthquake in China's Szechwan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a message to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei on february 12, expressing profound sympathy with the people of the earthquake-stricken area in kantse tibetan autonomous chou, szechwan province, china.

the message reads:

we learned with deep grief of the violent earthquake which occurred in kantse tibetan autonomous chou in the western part of china's szechwan province on february 6, 1973.

it is especially painful to us that the earthquake has caused the collapse of houses and varying degrees of losses in lives and livestock.

allow us to remain with the fraternal chinese people in these moments of sorrow, and extend to your excellency and to the families of the victims our sincerest condolences and profound sympathy.

please accept, mr. minister, the assurances of my highest and fraternal consideration.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Santiago, Feb. 14, 1973)

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping left his post for home yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by presidential air force adjutant robert sanchez on behalf of president salvador allende.

also at the airport to see him off were nena figueroa de montero, wife of navy commander-in-chief raul montero cornejo, alvaro lavin, representative of air force commander-in-chief cesar ruiz danyeau, ricardo letelier, vice-director of protocol of the foreign ministry, and other chilean officials.

present also were members of parliament carmen lazo and julio silva, prominent figures guillermo del pedregal and jose venturelli, other chilean friends and representatives of chinese nationals in chile.

prior to his departure, ambassador lin ping had paid farewell calls to minister of the interior and army commander-in-chief carlos prats gonzalez, foreign minister clodomiro almeyda medina, minister of national defence jose toha gonzalez and others.

CHINA AND IRAN

Ambassador Aram Gives Banquet for Iranian Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening for the visit to china of the delegation representing the iran imperial organization for social services led by dr. majid rahanema.

attending the banquet were hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, vice-foreign minister ho ying, leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles.

all members of the delegation and diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy were present.

ambassador aram and hsieh hua toasted the growing friendship between the chinese and iranian people at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Foreign Minister Sends Message on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

giuseppe medici, foreign minister of italy, has sent a message to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei expressing his most sincere solidarity on the recent earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou, szechwan province. the message reads:

i have been deeply saddened by the news of the serious earthquake which has caused many victims and vast damage. please accept, mr. minister, the expression of my most sincere solidarity.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Foreign Minister on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

masayoshi ohira, foreign minister of japan, on february 13 sent a message to chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere sympathy with the people stricken by a recent earthquake in kantse tibetan autonomous chou, szechwan province, china. the message reads:

having learned that an earthquake had taken place in szechwan province of your country and caused losses in life and property, i, on behalf of the japanese government and the japanese people, express sincere sympathy to the chinese people, especially to the victims and their families.

Leader of Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Group Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

masao shimizu, leader of the japanese matsuyama ballet group, and his party left here by air today for a visit to shanghai.

they arrived in peking in january to rehearse the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "red detachment of women" to be staged in japan.

seeing the japanese friends off at the airport were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, liu ching-tang, member of the cultural group under the state council, leading members of departments concerned tiao ke-yuan, lin lin, chuang tse-tung and yin cheng-chung, and artistes of the china dance drama troupe.

during their stay in peking, masao shimizu and the other japanese friends watched performances by chinese artistes.

Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

the delegation of the japan-china fishery association led by jisaku eguchi, chairman of the association, left here on a visit to shanghai by air this afternoon before going home via kwangchow.

it was seen off at the airport by hsiao peng, acting president of the china fishery association, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, and yoshitoshi munekata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

chairman jisaku eguchi gave a banquet yesterday evening. attending were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, hsiao peng and leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Sends Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs of mauritania, sent a message to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei yesterday expressing heartfelt sympathy with the people living in the earthquake-stricken area of the kantse tibetan autonomous chou, szechwan province. the message reads:

peking
minister of foreign affairs of the
people's republic of china

on learning of the population of china's szechwan province suffering an earthquake disaster, i extend to you my heartfelt sympathy. please convey to the people of the stricken area the deep sympathy, friendship and solidarity of the mauritanian people.

with high respects,

hamdi ould mouknass,
minister of external affairs of
mauritania
nouakchott, february 14, 1973

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Council of Ministers Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese State Council on Earthquake in Szechwan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

the council of ministers of the people's republic of mongolia on february 12 sent a message of sympathy to the state council of the people's republic of china on the earthquake hitting kantse tibetan autonomous chou in szechwan province, china.

the message reads:

on behalf of the mongolian people, we express sympathy with the people who have suffered losses in the earthquake which occurred in some areas in the western part of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Federal Commissioner For Agriculture and Natural Resources Receives Chinese Agricultural Study Team

(NCNA-English Lagos, Feb. 13, 1973)

nigerian federal commissioner for agriculture and natural resources joseph onyebuchi johnson okezie received here this morning the chinese agricultural study team with pan lieh as leader and wang ching-shan as deputy leader, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were permanent secretary bukar shaib and deputy permanent secretary b. g. popo of the nigerian federal ministry of agriculture and natural resources, and director of the federal department of agriculture b. s. oloruntoba.

chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang was also present.

the chinese team arrived here on february 11 in accordance with the agreement of economic and technical cooperation signed between china and nigeria last november.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Press Communique on Visit of Foreign Minister of Democratic People's Republic of Korea to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

press communique on the visit of ho dam, foreign minister of the democratic people's republic of korea to the people's republic of china

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from february 9 to 14, 1973 at the invitation of chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china.

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china met with foreign minister ho dam and his party and had very cordial and friendly conversations with them.

during his stay in china, foreign minister ho dam and his party visited peking, shaoshan, changsha and shanghai, where they were accorded a warm welcome by the chinese people.

during the visit, the foreign ministers of the two countries held talks in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship on further strengthening and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and korea and on important international issues of mutual interest, and identical views were recorded.

both sides point out that at present the international situation is developing in a direction ever more favourable to the revolutionary struggles of all peoples. the just struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples in defence of national independence and state sovereignty are developing in depth. where there is oppression, there is resistance. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this is a trend of historical development which no one can alter.

the two sides welcome the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and warmly congratulate the vietnamese people on the great victory of their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they hope that all the provisions of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam will be strictly observed and implemented, so that the vietnamese people may obtain a genuine peace and a contribution may be made to easing the tension in asia.

the two sides point out that the united states is still carrying on its war of aggression against laos and cambodia. they hold that the united states must stop all its acts of aggression against laos and cambodia. they express their steadfast support for the lao and cambodian peoples in their just struggles to defend the independence and sovereignty of their motherlands till complete victory is won.

the two sides express their firm support for the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world in their struggles to oppose imperialism, win national liberation, safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their countries and achieve social progress.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the current friendly visit of comrade foreign minister ho dam of the democratic people's republic of korea to the people's republic of china has made an important contribution towards further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and the fraternal friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples.

the chinese side pays high tribute to the korean people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade president kim il sung, have achieved brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist economic construction and in strengthening national defence by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence., it wishes the korean people new and still greater victories in their struggle to carry out the programmatic tasks set by comrade president kim il sung in his speech at the first session of the fifth supreme people's assembly and in his new year message and fulfil ahead of schedule the six-year plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

the chinese side reaffirms that the chinese government and people resolutely support the just stand of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and firmly hold that the korean question must be settled by the korean people themselves without any outside interference, that the u.s. forces of aggression using the signboard of the united nations must be withdrawn from south korea and that the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea must be dissolved.

the korean side pays high tribute to the chinese people who, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade chairman mao tsetung and through carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution, have further strengthened the unity of the whole party and the whole people, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieved great successes in socialist revolution and construction. it wishes the chinese people new successes in fulfilling the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

the korean side reiterates that the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people resolutely support the chinese people in their just struggle for the liberation of taiwan -- an inalienable part of china's territory.

the two sides note with satisfaction that the militant friendship and unity of the chinese and korean peoples cemented with blood in their long struggle against common enemies are growing stronger and developing daily. they affirm that they will continue to make unremitting efforts for the steady consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the two peoples and their friendly relations and cooperation.

/ peking, february 14, 1973

DPRK Red Cross Society Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese Counterpart

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

the central committee of the red cross society of the democratic people's republic of korea sent a message on february 12 to the red cross society of china expressing profound sympathy with the people in the earthquake-afflicted area in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in szechwan province. the message reads:

peking,

the red cross society of china:

upon learning the news of a strong earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in the western part of szechwan province, which caused damages, the red cross society of the d.p.r.k. expresses, through the red cross society of china, profound sympathy with its sufferers and wishes them speedy return to normal.

the central committee of the red cross society of the democratic people's republic of korea

pyongyang, february 12, 1973

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

First Ambassador of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

alwai abdul rahman al-saqaff, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Acrobats

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 14, 1973)

chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu gave a reception here yesterday evening on the visit to peru by the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china.

among the 400 or more guests present at the reception were peruvian minister of the navy luis vargas caballero, minister of agriculture enrique valdez angulo, minister of housing ramon arrospide mejia, chief of the national system in support of social mobilization (sinamos) leonidas rodriguez figueroa, general comptroller of the republic guillermo schroth carlin, director of the national institute of culture of peru martha hildebrandt, president of the peru-china cultural institute manuel jesus orbegozo and president of the federation of journalists of peru genaro carnero checa.

foreign diplomatic envpys in peru also attended.

present also were representatives of chinese nationals. members of the chinese acrobatic troupe had cordial and friendly talks with the peruvian guests and gave a performance for them.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Salute to the Heroic South Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms!

-- in warm celebration of 12th anniversary of unification of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

"salute to the heroic south vietnamese comrades-in-arms exclamation" is the title of the editorial of "the liberation army daily" today in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the unification of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces (s.v.n.p.l.a.f.). the editorial reads:

the glorious festival of the 12th anniversary of the unification of the s.v.n.p.l.a.f. has come amid the strains of the paean of the great victory won by the vietnamese

people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. with the feeling of joy and profound militant friendship, the chinese people's liberation army together with all the chinese people extend warm congratulations and lofty revolutionary greetings to the heroic south vietnamese people and the s.v.n.p.l.a.f. exclamation

the s.v.n.p.l.a.f. was born in the raging fire of the revolutionary struggle. this heroic army, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people, has waged, together with the south vietnamese people and under the powerful support of their blood brothers in the north, a sublime and heroic people's war with dauntless heroism under the most difficult and hard conditions, by holding high the glorious banner of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country and of being determined to fight and win, and by carrying on and bringing into full play the glorious revolutionary tradition of the vietnamese people. after more than ten years of hard and bloody battles, this army wiped out a huge number of enemy effectives and liberated vast territories. the vietnamese people's victorious struggle finally made the u.s. government sign "the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", winning a great victory in the war against aggression.

the vietnamese people have performed immortal merits in their struggle for the independence of their fatherland and for national liberation and written an illustrious page in the history of national liberation war in the present era. the revolutionary spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle and win they displayed in their protracted war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has set a glorious example for the people the world over who are waging struggle against imperialism and colonialism and won extensive admiration and praises from the people all over the world. the revolutionary spirit of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms is worthy of our learning forever exclamation

the great victory of the vietnamese people and their armed forces has eloquently proved that every just cause is invincible. during its war of aggression against viet nam, u.s. imperialism mobilized more than 500,000 ground forces and large numbers of naval and air forces, resorted to all kinds of strategies and tactics, used various up-to-date weapons short of the atom bomb and spent hundreds of milliards of u.s. dollars in military expenditures. consequently it has not only failed to subdue the vietnamese people, but on the contrary got itself bogged down in difficulties both at home and abroad. just as the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat

a big." so long as the oppressed nations and invaded countries dare to take up arms, unite as one, rely on the strength of the people and persist in protracted people's war, they will surely be able to defeat powerful enemies and win great victory in their national liberation struggle. if any powerful, big countries want to bully at will small, weak countries with armed force and impose their will forcefully on the people of other countries, such hegemony-seeking acts will definitely be unable to escape the destiny of final defeat in face of the revolutionary people who have risen in struggle.

the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam has opened up prospects for the realization of peace, independence, reunification, democracy and prosperity in viet nam. however, the realization of the various provisions of the agreement requires incumbent efforts of the parties concerned. the new task before the south vietnamese people is still very arduous. we are confident that under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, the south vietnamese people and the s.v.n.p.l.a.f. long tested in the flames of war will certainly be able to continuously overcome various difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance, consolidate the victories already won and march forward steadily on the road of independence, democracy and national unity. the happy days that "our fatherland will certainly be reunified. our fellow-countrymen in the south and in the north will certainly be reunited under the same roof" predicted by the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh will certainly arrive.

the peoples and armies of china and viet nam are close comrades-in-arms sharing the same weal and woe. president ho chi minh had said, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers". chairman mao tsetung said recently, "we are of the same family exclamation" the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between our two peoples and armies nurtured personally by chairman mao and president ho have been forged and developed in protracted revolutionary struggles and are of long-standing, everlasting and unbreakable. the great contributions made by the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to the revolutionary cause against imperialism have given us a great education and inspiration. they have given us invaluable support and assistance with their valiant struggle and this is something we will remember forever. in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people and army have always regarded the vietnamese people's struggle as their own and regarded the support and assistance to the vietnamese people's just cause as their bounden proletarian internationalist duty. in a new period of ending the war and restoring peace, the chinese people and army will continue, as always, to unite with the heroic vietnamese people and the people of other indochinese countries and firmly support and assist their just cause until complete victory exclamation

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 12th anniversary of the unification of the people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam.

attending the reception were hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, lu nan-chiao, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and peking news organizations.

present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim, and col. nguyen dong, military attache of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, diplomatic envoys and military attaches of other embassies in peking as well as ly on, under-secretary of state in charge of the cabinet of the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

vietnamese documentaries were shown at the reception.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Inter-American Juridical Committee Adopts Draft Maritime Law

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

the inter-american juridical committee, which met in rio de janeiro recently, adopted a draft maritime law permitting the coastal states to extend their maritime sovereignty or jurisdiction up to a 200-mile limit, according to a report from that city.

the draft law, whose aim is to unify the positions of the american states on the law of the sea, will be submitted to the assembly of the organization of american states for discussion.

according to the draft law, the coastal states may extend their sovereignty or jurisdiction beyond their territory and coasts up to the maximum 200-mile limit including the air space, the bed and the sub-soil of the sea. ships and aircraft of any coastal or non-coastal state have the right to navigate or fly between 12 and 200 miles off the coast of other states. but such navigation and flights must not violate the related provisions of the coastal states and international law.

the draft law points out that the coastal states utilize the resources within the 12 to 200-mile limit for the purpose of developing their national economy to the maximum possible extent and raising the living standards of their people.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Kissinger and Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, and his party of 17 members arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon. among those who welcomed them at the airport were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

dr. kissinger has come for concrete consultations with chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between the people's republic of china and the united states and to continue to exchange views on issues of common interest, in accordance with the people's republic of china -- united states joint communique of february 1972.

members of dr. kissinger's party include herbert g. klein, alfred le s. jenkins, richard t. kennedy, john h. holdridge, winston lord, commander jonathan t. howe, richard h. solomon and peter w. rodman.

greeting them at the airport were also leading members of departments concerned including ma jen-hui, wang hai-jung, peng hua, han hsu, hsing jen-hsien and

chien ta-yung. chang wen-chin, chu chuan-hsien, chang lung-hai and tang wen-sheng of the foreign ministry, who had gone to kwangchow to meet them, accompanied them to peking.

when dr. kissinger and his party stopped over at kwangchow today, they were greeted at the airport by kou ching-yen, member of the standing committee of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Chiao Kuan-hua Hold Talks with Dr. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks here this evening with dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs.

taking part in the talks on the u.s. side were: alfred le s. jenkins, richard t. kennedy, john h. holdridge, winston lord and mrs. bonnie dean andrews.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, ting yuan-hung, tang wen-sheng, ma chieh-hsien, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Council of Ministers Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese State Council on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

the council of ministers of the u.s.s.r. on february 11 sent a message to the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences to the families and relatives of earthquake victims in kantse tibetan autonomous chou, west szechwan, china.

the message reads:

on behalf of the soviet people, we express sincere sympathy to the chinese people with regard to the natural disaster -- the earthquake in kantse tibetan autonomous chou, west szechwan, which has caused human losses. please convey our deep condolences to the families and relatives of the earthquake victims.

VIETNAM ARMISTICE

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Urges Saigon Authorities to Implement Paris Agreement Earnestly

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1973)

"the saigon authorities must earnestly implement the paris agreement" is the title of an article by the "people's daily" commentator today. the article reads:

more than two weeks have elapsed since the signing of the armistice agreement on viet nam. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have strictly observed and earnestly implemented the provisions of the paris agreement and resolutely upheld peace in viet nam, while the saigon authorities have taken despicable means of all descriptions to deliberately violate and sabotage the agreement. the foreign ministry of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam have issued statements condemning the saigon authorities for their serious violations of the paris agreement. the chinese people resolutely support the solemn and just stand of the vietnamese people.

article 3 of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" signed by the four parties to the paris conference stipulates in explicit terms that "the parties undertake to maintain the ceasefire" and "stop all offensive activities against each other", and that "all hostile acts, terrorism and reprisals by both sides" will be banned in south viet nam. but the saigon authorities have disregarded their commitment from the outset and repeatedly violated relevant provisions in the agreement. their violations of the agreement numbered more than 2,000 in the recent two weeks. they have continuously attacked and conducted nibbling operations against the areas controlled by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. they have procrastinated and created all sorts of obstacles on the question of

releasing captured military and civil personnel, intensively repressed and persecuted the detained south vietnamese patriots, and made new wholesale arrests. they have set up barrier after barrier against the functions of the four-party joint military commission and even made an assault and provocation in ban me thuot against officers and other military personnel dispatched by the d.r.v.n. government. all the doings of the saigon authorities constitute a threat to the restoration and stabilization of peace in viet nam and run diametrically counter to the aspirations and interests of the vietnamese people and the common desire of the people of all countries in the world.

world public opinion is watching with deep concern the situation in post-armistice viet nam. in order that the armistice agreement on viet nam is implemented to the letter and peace in viet nam firmly upheld, the saigon authorities must stop all acts violating or sabotaging the agreement. the u.s. government as a signatory to the agreement has also the responsibility of enjoining the saigon authorities to observe and implement the agreement earnestly.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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EMPIRICISM

Study Revolutionary Theory and Eliminate Empiricism

by

Yang Shan-chou
Deputy Secretary of CCP Paoshan District Committee, Yunnan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 18, 1973)

Empiricism is subjective and metaphysical. It belittles the study of revolutionary theory, stops at the level of sensory knowledge, remains contented with trivial personal successes and narrow views, takes trees for the forest, the part for the whole and partial things for absolute truth. When we have empiricism in our thinking, it will become impossible for us to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line well. I have learned a lesson and acquired some experience in connection with this question.

I have worked for more than 20 years in the countryside in the past and I am also a local cadre, so I felt I had a "living map" and a "four-season program" in me and always thought that rural work was just "reclaiming land and applying fertilizer in spring, plowing the fields and planting the rice sprouts in summer, putting the grains in the granaries in autumn and cutting fuel wood and building houses in winter." For a long time I never read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously but relied solely on old experience and old methods in managing affairs. Consequently I often ran into trouble because I handled new things with old methods.

I had the experience of popularizing superior breeds and working on experimental plots in dammed areas in Shihtien hsien and had conducted some investigation and study on factors of production increase there such as the climate, soil quality, application of fertilizer, density of rice sprouts, etc. At that time I scored the achievement of producing 1,000 chin of paddy rice per

mow in the experimental plot as well as acquired some experience in cultivating superior strains.

After 1966 I popularized superior paddy rice breeds such as "Southwest 175," etc., over more than 10,000 mow of paddy fields in Paoshan Patzu as well as superior rice breeds such as "Paik'o-ai," etc., in Wantien and K'ochieh communes in Ch'angning hsien. In our experiments with these superior breeds we increased output by 10 to 20 percent as compared with the old local breeds. So we popularized these new breeds throughout the area and felt that we were sure to increase production.

Thus we planted these superior paddy rice breeds in 70 percent of the area in 1969. However, the result was unsatisfactory: In some of the mountain areas low air temperature prevented the ears of the new breeds of rice from growing big and strong. In sub-tropical areas such as Juili, Lungch'uan and Yingchiang, improper farming methods and application of insufficient fertilizer failed to satisfy the superior breeds of paddy rice which were fertilizer tolerant and ripened early, resulting in a reduction of output. In some areas, although climate and soil conditions were relatively favorable, harvest was unsatisfactory because popularization over a large area was effected without experimentation and farming methods suitable for the superior breeds were not adopted. The masses said: "If you effect popularization over a large area without investigation and without experimentation, it is as dangerous as a blind man riding a blind horse."

Why was it impossible to popularize "good experiences" and why was it impossible for good breeds to bring about a bumper harvest? This made me think deeply.

Lenin pointed out: "The materialist line and the idealist line in philosophy can doubtlessly be hidden under the term 'experience'." Chairman Mao also said: "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice."

From the lesson of popularization of superior breeds I realized: Although my experience had come from practice and was consistent with the materialist line of "from matter to sensation and ideas," it would still be liable for me to fall into the pit of idealism and make empirical mistakes if I did not conduct investigation and study, and mechanically considered the experience of one locality to be a universally applicable doctrine without analyzing the different conditions, because the realistic situation was complicated, varied and ever-changing.

Marxism holds that experience is born out of the practice of the struggle of the three great revolutionary movements and that all profitable experience we acquire from practical work is extremely valuable. Such experience can play an active role if we use the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and methods to sum it up scientifically, take it to new practices for testing, strengthen it and elevate it, to understand it by elevating it to the level of theory and to use it to direct our actions. However, we shall definitely suffer setbacks and failures in struggles if we fail to understand the truth,

"Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movements," discontinue our investigation in practice and belittle the study of revolutionary theory as soon as we acquire some experience, or consider narrow and local experience as a "capital" which we can use all our lives.

After summing up the experience and lessons that I have learned, I realized: Even when one has accumulated some experience, one should not put on airs and rely upon old experience in managing affairs. Instead, one should "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," sum up experience scientifically, elevate it to the level of rational knowledge and find out the law from it.

Consequently, we conducted investigations in mountain areas of various elevations, areas with dams and subtropical areas and spoke to local cadres and old peasants. We also conducted realistic surveys at rice fields of different degrees of fertility, fields sowned to different strains, and fields with a different density of rice plants. We made analyses and studies, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from one to another, and from the outside to the inside. We seriously summed up the experience of advanced units which achieved bumper harvest over large areas during their popularization of superior breeds because they persevered in proceeding from reality and subjected everything to experiment. We also seriously summed up the lesson of reduced output owing to failure to use superior methods to cultivate superior breeds. These investigations and summing-up were relatively useful in helping to direct the work of popularization of superior breeds throughout the area.

The process of popularizing superior breeds enabled me to realize that there was a struggle between the two lines of knowledge in the question of experience and that we must uphold firmly the line of dialectic materialism and incessantly improve our style of leadership.

To study revolutionary theory seriously and well is a great call to the whole Party by great leader Chairman Mao after summing up the line struggle in the Party. It is also a powerful weapon to resist interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and to destroy empiricism. We must not use simple work experience to replace Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and we also must not use simple class feeling to replace the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. The only way to become a revolutionist capable of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line voluntarily is to study Marxism-Leninism assiduously and analyze ourselves incessantly.

* * *

RURAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Adhere to the Practical and Realistic Style of Work

by

Wang Tse-min
Deputy Secretary of the CCP Committee of Fengshan Hsien,
Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 18, 1973)

Our hsien is located in mountain areas in western Kwangsi with more dry fields than paddy fields. In the dry fields only one crop of corn was grown and food grain output was very low. However, in 1971 the hsien Party committee energetically popularized double-crop corn and increased the output of food grains considerably. I learned from the course of trial-planting and popularization of double-crop corn that people who directed work must go deep into reality to conduct investigation and adhere to the practical and realistic style of work before they could unify subjectivism with objectivism and knowledge with practice and voluntarily implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Our hsien has 80,000 mow of dry fields and 60,000 mow of paddy fields. In 1969 when I came to work in Fengshan, I went to have a look in many production brigades. On the basis of the experience I had acquired in other places, I felt that there were great potentials in the dry fields for production increase. Later after an examination of the data concerning the climate, soil, etc., in the hsien, I thought it was entirely possible to switch over to the double cropping of corn to increase food grains output rapidly. After obtaining the approval of the hsien Party committee, I preached this idea at meetings, promoted it after them by publicizing it wherever I went. However, no one practiced this proposal after more than six months' propaganda. Now why was it so?

In the summer of 1970 I followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels" and went out to conduct investigations in Kengsha production brigade which had the highest elevation and the coldest climate in the hsien. The cadres and masses in this production brigade said: "Double-crop corn is good but we cannot try it because we have no experience." They intended to try the planting of late corn in small areas for a start and then introduce it to a bigger area after experience had been acquired.

I learned from this opinion that although there were many successful experiences in other localities in the growing of double-crop corn, such experiences were not experiences of this locality. The masses often looked at problems from their own experience; therefore it was unrealistic to put into effect this reform in the double-cropping of corn before they acquired their own experience. Meanwhile, the only way to acquire experience in this field was to proceed from experiments.

Thus I tried seriously to understand the specific method used by Kengsha production brigade in its trial-planting of late corn and introduced it to other units. In this way many communes and some production brigades tried to grow some late corn. In winter this year, some of the leading comrades of the hsien Party committee went to the lower levels to sum up experience with the masses and successfully grasped in a preliminary way the general law governing the growing of late corn. In 1971, double-crop corn was planted in 20 percent of the dry fields in the hsien and the total output was increased by more than 20 percent as compared with 1970.

After a two-year trial we succeeded in popularizing the double cropping of corn in a preliminary way. Then in 1972 the hsien Party committee decided to expand the area of planting of double-crop corn. Judging from the situation of planting in 1971, we must sow our early corns earlier if we were to grow double-crop corn. If we failed to plant large areas of early corn before the beginning of spring or during the rainy season, it would become impossible to grow large areas of late corn before the beginning of autumn.

Weather in our hsien turned warm a few days before the beginning of spring in 1972 and some communes and brigades began their planting of early corn. However, a few days later we were hit by a cold front and the temperature dropped abruptly. How could the planting be continued? Some of the people among the masses said: "It does not matter when it is only dry cold as long as it does not snow." "Trees have already started budding, putting out branches, so it is all right to sow." But some of the cadres were worried that the seeds might rot and wanted to stop the sowing. To solve this problem, the hsien Party committee followed great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak" and decided to assign myself and another member of the standing committee to go down to lower levels to conduct investigation.

So I went to eleven production brigades in Chinya, P'inglo and Ch'enghsiang communes together with several agricultural technicians, where we convened investigation meetings, humbly listened to basic-level cadres and old peasants as well as selected 33 points at different locations on hilltops and lee and windward slopes to measure air and ground temperatures. We also examined corn seeds sown on soil of different qualities at different times. We discovered that the average air temperature at production brigades located in higher places was two degrees, that at production brigades located in lower places was 4.7 degrees and that at the production brigade located in the lowest spot was 7.1 degrees; whereas the average ground temperatures did not differ much, being 7, 8 and 9 degrees respectively. However, the air temperature and ground temperature on hilltops and windward slopes were below one and four degrees respectively. In places where the ground temperature remained under 6 degrees for several days seeds rotted, places where the ground temperature was 7 to 8 degrees the seeds neither rotted nor budded and in places where the temperature was above 9 degrees the seeds grew normally.

Later I checked with comrades who went to conduct investigation in Ch'angchou-Tzuya area and discovered that the result of their investigations was more or less the same. Then, in accordance with the result of our investigation,

the hsien Party committee formulated a plan in which manpower was to be concentrated to act promptly; corn was to be planted on level fields and terraced fields first; and on windward fields and slopes planting was to wait for the time being; whereas preparation work such as soil crushing, transportation of fertilizer, etc., was to be done actively. In this way, we completed the sowing of early corn in the hsien in 1972 more than one season earlier as compared with previous years. In the meantime, the area of planting was expanded and seed rotting was reduced.

As early corn was planted earlier, an absolute majority of late corn was sown before the beginning of autumn. The area of planting was expanded from 1971's 16,000-odd mow to 42,000 mow in 1972 and double-cropping was basically realized in all dry fields suitable for growing double-crop corn. In the first half of 1972 the total output of corn in the hsien was increased by 42 percent as compared with 1970 and by 4,500,000 chin as compared with the total output of 1971, an increase of 18 percent.

Chairman Mao said: "The old process has finished and a new process has begun." "As a result of internal contradictions and struggle, all processes, whether they are natural processes or social processes, change and develop forward; therefore, our knowledge should also change and develop accordingly." In our popularization of double-crop corn the contradiction between fighting for steady high yield and the shortage of water and fertilizer became outstanding after the problem of planting season was solved. The new farming system could never be consolidated until this contradiction was overcome.

Rain in our hsien is generally concentrated in the months of May, June, July and August and there is little rain during spring and winter. In fact spring drought happens often. In the meantime, water conservation conditions are poor: Nearly half of the production brigades in the hsien are located in areas of rockey hills generally without subterranean rivers and therefore do not have a constant supply of water. In this way, owing to the inadequacy of moisture in the soil, early corn were often late in budding after being sown and therefore the young sprouts became reddish yellow and failed to grow healthily. To make the sprouts strong the problem of water and fertilizer must be solved successfully.

In spring 1971 I went to Hsinglung production brigade, where fields and the population were small and scattered, to conduct investigation and study and to sum up with the cadres and masses their positive and negative experience in solving their water and fertilizer problems. At that time, I disocvered that family cesspools were very useful for solving water and fertilizer problems in areas of rocky hills. After repeated discussions, the cadres and masses in this production brigade worked together for more than a month's time and build a cesspool for each family with a capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 chin. In the meantime, toilets, pig pens, bathrooms were built above the cesspools, into which dirty water and rain water were drained. Thus the pit became a family cesspool as well as a water tank for the field. Since it was possible to have two turnovers a year for the water cesspools, if we base our calculation on 20,000 chin of water being capable of irrigating one mow of field, 193 such

water cesspools in the production brigade would be sufficient to solve basically the problems of water and fertilizer for the 700-odd mow of drought-inflicted fields in the brigade.

During the first half of 1972 when our hsien was hit by a grave drought, the role of the water cesspools in this production brigade was brought into full play. As a result, the average output of corn reached 915 chin per mow.

The hsien Party committee promptly summed up and popularized Hsing-lung production brigade's experience and stirred up a mass movement of building water cesspools throughout the hsien. The masses said: This method is realistic and easy to carry out. In this way, we can accumulate water little by little and it is easy to use the water for irrigation. This is indeed a good way to solve the question of shortage of water and fertilizer here.

Matters develop forward incessantly amid contradictions. There are still many problems concerning the popularization of double-crop corn in this hsien awaiting solution. I resolved to uphold conducting investigation and study together with the comrades of the hsien Party committee, learn from the masses more humbly, maintain the practical and realistic style of work forever and build up the mountain areas seriously according to the Marxist line of knowledge.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Energetically Conduct Revolutionary Tradition Education for Youths

- The CYL organization of Chiangan Mechanical Section of Wuhan Railway Sub-Bureau insists on putting politics in command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 19, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, February 18, 1973) Under the leadership of the Party committee of the section, the CYL organization of the Chiangan Mechanical Section of the Wuhan Railway Sub-Bureau energetically conducts revolutionary tradition education for League members and young workers of the whole section. The broad masses of youths are enabled to play a shock troop role in the mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry." A contribution is made toward the development of railway transportation enterprise with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

The Chiangan Mechanical Section is where the "February 7" great strike first broke out. It is marked with glorious revolutionary traditions. With the development of the railway transportation enterprise, the number of young workers of Chiangan Mechanical Section has climbed up steadily. At present, they account for over 60 percent of the total number of personnel of the whole section. The League organizations at various levels of this section pay great attention to revolutionary tradition education for League members and other youths and constantly organize them to visit the exhibition on the history of the section and the "February 7" Revolution Memorial Hall. Old workers Chang Shih-han and Wan Neng-shan, participants in the "February 7" big strike, were invited to recount the heroic deeds related to "February 7" revolutionary struggle and recall the past in the light of the present. The history of the "February 7" struggle is associated with education in the Party's basic line. The broad masses of youths are enabled to strengthen their idea of class struggle and further realize the great significance of the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

To help League members and young workers foster the idea of fighting amidst hardship and serving people wholeheartedly, the CYL organization initiated an activity to "recount traditions, learn from men of iron, subject oneself to a comparison and look for shortcomings." The young people were organized to expose themselves to tough conditions to be tested and tempered. An effort was directed toward the fostering of their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

At the height of summer, this section often witnessed a low attendance rate. Production thus suffered. In July last year, the League organization of the operations workshop imposed on League members and young workers a demand to "fight the high temperature, maintain a 100 percent attendance and win a high output." This received the warm response of League members and young workers of the whole workshop. Faced with a staff shortage, they developed

the spirit of fighting continuously and making one person do the work of several. Under the pressure of work, they sought a bigger carload and more transportation and made one car do the work of two. After hard struggle, they at last triumphantly completed the summer transportation task.

Assistant driver and League member Chu Yün-mei won the praise of all for his seizing the first opportunity to take up the filthy and heavy jobs and his rushing to the forefront at the crucial moment. Once, along with the comrades of the locomotive group, he was pulling a train of fully loaded wagons. Sudden trouble developed with the transmission system of the oil pump of the locomotive. This posed a serious threat to the safety of the locomotive. At this crucial moment, Chu Yün-mei at the risk of his own life climbed over to a one-foot-wide locomotive board with the train moving at a speed of over 70 kilometers per hour. He crouched at the cylinder casting of the installed pump and doggedly kept working the oil pump with his hand. The train was enabled to run continuously for over 100 kilometers and to reach its destination safely.

The League organization of the Chiangan Mechanical Section, guided by the principle of putting politics in command, makes a point of conducting technical education for League members and youths and strives to raise their technical level and training them into "red" and "expert" successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Apart from teaching the young workers to learn humbly from the old workers, the League organization aroused the old workers and young workers to formulate a guaranteed-teaching and guaranteed-learning agreement. The old workers were allowed to pass on ideas to the young worker, show them the proper style and impart skills to them. The League organization also acted in close coordination with the educational department, and established the system of technical education for new workers.

Through such media as short-term training classes, technical demonstration, on-the-spot teaching, technical forums, etc., their technical level was raised continuously. Now, 90 percent of the young apprentices of the whole section are capable of working independently. Many young workers are also able to do many things beyond the province of their own speciality. The young workers of the installation and repairing group of the inspection and repair workshop along with the old workers and technical personnel introduced technical innovations, overcame the difficulties arising out of the shortage of equipment, and fulfilled the locomotive inspection and repair tasks in a quick and satisfactory manner. In the past, it took 17.9 days for this group to jack up and repair a locomotive. Now the job takes five-odd days in all.

Due to the conducting of constant revolutionary tradition education and other education for League members and young workers, the League organization of the Chiangnan Mechanical Affairs Section has prominently raised the broad masses of young people's consciousness of line struggle. In the past two years, there have emerged a number of advanced groups and advanced individuals in the whole section. One hundred and ninety young workers have joined the Communist Youth League and 54 League members have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Also, 58 young workers have respectively taken up leadership work at the section, workshop and shift levels.

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INDUSTRIAL CADRES

Read and Study Perseveringly

- Leading members of the Party committee of the No. 12 Cotton Textile Mill of Shensi Province continuously raise their consciousness of study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 19, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sian, February 18, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the leading members of the Party committee of the No. 12 Cotton Textile Mill of Shensi Province have seriously studied the several works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao recommended by the Center. From early 1971 to date, of the 102 study days specified by the Party committee, the overwhelming majority of Party committee members doggedly observed 100. Apart from observing the study days, nine standing committee members set aside time for reading on their own. Through perseverance in reading and studying, the Party committee members have raised their theoretical level and their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. They have displayed greater vim and vigor in joining the broad masses in stimulating revolution and promoting production.

The No. 12 Cotton Textile Mill is an enterprise with 35 years of history behind it. In the past few years, it has overfulfilled its state plans ahead of time from year to year. The quality of products improves steadily. Last year, the percentage of warehoused 1st grade cotton fabrics and the percentage of A-1 cotton yarn surpassed the highest levels in history. The mill became an advanced unit on the industrial front of Shensi Province.

Recently, the Party committee of the No. 12 Cotton Textile Mill of Shensi summed up the results of study in the past two years. Its members deeply felt that in order to persevere in reading and study, the most important thing was to continuously improve consciousness of study. Most of the leading members of the Party committee were old cadres having been in the revolution for 20 or 30 years. They constantly studied a series of teachings on reading and study of Chairman Mao. The historical experience of two-line struggle within the Party was associated with a review of their own experience in the revolution and a discussion of the importance of reading and study to raise the theoretical level.

A standing committee member of the Party committee was an old cadre who took part in the revolution during the War of Liberation. When he first participated in the revolution, he obtained a lithographic copy of the "Communist Manifesto." All day long he carried it on his person and studied it in his spare time. He also used the time in between fighting and marching to study Chairman Mao's works. He applied revolutionary theory as a guide to his own work. He made a certain contribution toward the Party and the people. But after the national liberation, he felt he had behind him certain work experience. For a time, he relaxed in his study efforts. As a result,he once followed the revisionist line in the two-line struggle.

After recalling such experience, he deeply felt that only by doggedly studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought could we make clear the orientation in line struggle. This standing committee member's experiences and lessons not only came as a spur to himself but also was a source of education to other comrades of the Party committee.

The Party committee of this factory has also constantly organized leading members to talk about the advantages of perseverance in study and the disadvantages of relaxation of study efforts. The idea of self-complacency and relaxation in study was overcome. Secretary Yu Chan-chin of the power workshop was a cadre who began life as a cowherd. After several years, he overcame the difficulties stemming from a low cultural level. He successively studied three books by Marx and Lenin and five philosophical works of Chairman Mao. In study, he was humble and assiduous and gave his all to studies. He never stayed satisfied with what he had achieved. Under his inspiration, the cadres and workers of the power workshop also gave a better showing in their studies.

The Party committee of the Shensi No. 12 Cotton Textile Mill strengthens the planning of study and strictly carries out the study system. Its members adhere to three main systems:

(1) Strict observance of the study day. Before study, the Party committee members make proper arrangements for their own work and avoid any interference with the study effort. When out on a mission or at a meeting, they insist on studying, and report on the study conditions after return to the factory.

(2) Perseverance in summing up and exchanging study experience. With the completion of every stage of the study plan, members of the Party committee always sum up what has been achieved by themselves and their own understanding. In studying "Anti-Dühring" in the second half of last year, a study experience meeting was called on five occasions, when 12 Party committee members told of their own understanding in study.

(3) Persistence in the tutorship system. In the past two years, the Party committee adopted two methods of spare-time study and away-from-production study, and trained a number of theoretical tutors. The Party committee members took self-study as the main emphasis and, at the same time, theory tutors gave tutorship in an emphatical manner.

In studying revolutionary theory in the study effort, leading members of the Party committee of the No. 12 Factory of Shensi make a point of associating the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign with an effort toward a grasping of Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods and application of revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, this factory further carries out firmly various proletarian policies. But in arranging work for an original deputy chief engineer, there appeared a difference of opinion.

To unify awareness, the chief leading comrades of the Party committee organized everyone to study Chairman Mao's teachings such as "Our tough

socialist construction enterprise calls for the largest possible number of intellectuals in its service," "The correct policy toward intellectuals is one of the important conditions for revolutionary victory," etc. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was criticized. After an elaborate study, the Party committee again solicited the views of the masses. This assistant chief engineer was arranged to act as deputy head of the production group of the factory revolutionary committee in charge of the leadership of the technical department of the whole factory. Not only was his revolutionary enthusiasm called into play but a source of inspiration was provided for other technical personnel.

The leading role played by the No. 1 and No. 2 persons of the Party committee is of great importance as far as proper insistence on reading and study is concerned. The secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee of this factory pay particular attention to setting an example. They strive to learn more and learn better and apply their own exemplary acts as an inspiration to the study effort of the "squad."

Sun Li-chai, secretary of the Party committee, had poor vision and was burdened with a heavy workload. But in the past few years, he doggedly persisted in study all the time. In the second half of last year, he was hospitalized, 60 percent of his stomach was surgically removed. Lying in his sick bed, he still applied himself to reading "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." When advised to take a rest by the hospital personnel, he said, "Though bedridden, I can't lay down Marxist-Leninist books!" When in the hospital, he wrote twice to the factory Party committee and the Party branch, reporting on his own study and ideological conditions.

Deputy Party committee secretary Lin Jo-shih persevered in private study all the time. Even when out for a meeting, he would carry on his person books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works which he studied tirelessly. In over two years, apart from taking part in regular collective studies, he devoted over 700 hours to private study. Such diligence in study inspired the study effort of the "squad" of the Party committee and the broad masses of cadres and people. An impetus was given to the penetrating development of the study campaign of the whole factory.

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WOMEN CADRES

Lichiang Nahsi Autonomous Hsien in Yunnan Actively Trains Minority Nationality Women Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 18, 1973)

(NCNA Kunming, February 17, 1973) In Lichiang Nahsi Autonomous Hsien, Yunnan Province, minority nationality women cadres are being actively trained and helped to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, so that they may play their part in the three great revolutionary movements.

By way of reading and study, the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Lichiang Nahsi Autonomous Hsien criticized the counter-revolutionary trash peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, conscientiously summed up this hsien's experience in training minority nationality women cadres, and actively trained and selected a group of minority nationality women cadres. At present, in this hsien, women cadres of national minorities account for 21.6 percent of the total number of cadres. In the leading squads at the hsien, commune and brigade levels, minority nationality women cadres account for 22.91 percent of the total number of cadres. Eleven of these women cadres are members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee or vice chairmen of the standing committee and the revolutionary committee.

In the course of training minority nationality women cadres, Lichiang Nahsi Autonomous Hsien perseveringly educates the minority nationality women cadres in ideology and political line. The hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee send the minority nationality women cadres by groups and at different times to study in nationality colleges and reading classes. They also organize them often to read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao in the light of their actual conditions, so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Ho Ch'iu-yun, a leading member of the Party committee of Tayen commune and a minority nationality woman cadre showed fear of hardship when she once worked in a production team where the cadres were indissension due to sabotage by the class enemy. Helped by the leading member of the hsien committee, she repeatedly studied the doctrines of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on classes and class struggle and raised her consciousness of continuing the revolution. She mobilized and relied on the masses to deal heavy blows on the sabotage activities of the class enemy, thereby strengthening unity among the cadres.

The hsien leadership pays attention to training minority nationality women cadres who are newly selected to leading positions by placing them in the three great revolutionary movements, so as to make them build up their ability in the course of practice.

After taking up the posts of deputy secretary of the Party branch of Paihua brigade, Huangshan commune, and of leader of this brigade, Mu Kuei-hsiang, a minority nationality woman cadre, was assigned by the hsien and

commune Party committees to stay and work in Chialo production team which had met many difficult problems, so as to build up her work ability.

Influenced by the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, this production team failed to make a success of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and its production remained in a backward stage. After coming to this production team, she perseveringly took part in collective productive labor, humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, conscientiously made investigation and study, organized and aroused the broad masses to make deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and propagated to the cadres and the masses repeatedly the important meaning of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Following the example of Tachai, the cadres and the masses carried out farmland capital construction and scientific farming on a big scale, winning a big increase in grain production for two years running. She also was educated and trained in this production team, raising her ideological consciousness and building up her work ability to a very big degree.

Lichiang Nahsi Autonomous Hsien also pays very close attention to bringing the role of old women cadres of minority nationalities into play. Apart from continuously placing in the leading posts at all levels the cadres who had been trained during the agrarian reform and the movement of socialist education, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee often organize these cadres to tell the new cadres their experience and to teach them by verbal instructions and personal demonstrations in the course of practical work. Meanwhile, they also teach the old cadres to pay attention to learning from the new cadres, so that the cadres, old and new, may overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points and make progress together.

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MILITIA

Militiawomen of Tibet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 20, 1973)

A troop of Tibetan girls, armed with rifles and riding on horse back, are singing battle songs and patrolling in a gallant manner the gale-swept and snow-covered frontier defense line. They are the militiawomen of Telin village, Linchih hsien, who have been honored with the title of "Red Detachment of Women on the Plateau."

Telin village is situated on the Tibetan frontier of the motherland. The militiawomen, looking upon the farms, pastures and worksites as their battle stations actively cooperate with the PLA in guarding the defense line of the frontier. Regardless of howling wind or torrential rain in the day, or falling snow and freezing cold at night, they would stand staunchly at their posts like the evergreen pines on the snow-covered mountain, alertly surveying everything around them.

While fulfilling the task of patrolling, the militiawomen of Telin village have at the same time also made use regularly of their free and spare time to train diligently in the skill of destroying the enemy. Ko-sang and I-hsi are two sisters who joined the militia ranks in 1970. In the past few years, regardless of whether on frosty mornings, or in the middle of the day with a fierce sun overhead, the two sisters always studied diligently and trained seriously.

One day, there was a strong gale, and the land was covered with sand and dust, but I-hsi and Ko-sang were still practicing marksmanship. They took aim again and again, and practiced shooting in one position and another. The wind was howling in their ears and sand flew into their eyes, causing them to smart. Their shoulders were aching and sore, but they still persevered in serious training. When they returned home, I-hsi again lifted bricks to strengthen her arm, and in the few minutes before retiring, she still grapped hold of her elder sister to do a bit of exercise on bed. In that way, their shooting technique improved very quickly, and they obtained excellent results in target practice.

Once, in equestrian training, the big white horse of Ko-sang in clearing a hurdle stumbled and fell, pitching Ko-sang to the ground. The comrades-in-arms rushed to help her up and advised her to go home and take a rest. She obstinately refused, and leaping back on the horse, continued with her training, and eventually obtained outstanding results in equestrian training. Ko-sang became a fine militiawoman rider taking part in militia equestrian meets.

The militiawomen of Telin village are also a shock troop in frontier construction. In response to the great call of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" raised by Chairman Mao, they are determined to use their own hands in transforming the land and building the gullies of Telin into a beautiful and rich socialist new countryside.

However, the transformation of rocky ground with poor soil is a very difficult task. Struggling for more than ten days, they barely managed to transform 5 k'o of land (one k'o is slightly less than a mow). Under this difficult condition Tsang-mu-chiu, the deputy platoon leader of the militia, studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed Mountains" together with everyone, and infused everyone with the revolutionary spirit of transforming nature and the elements. Basket by basket they carried rich soil to the land and basket by basket they cleared away the pebbles. They started for work in time to greet the dawn and returned home under the light of the stars. After one winter of hard struggle, they turned 60 k'o of rocky and poor soil into high and stabled yield fields, with each k'o of land yielding a 3-fold increase and changing the historical condition of Telin relying on the state of grain supplies.

Last year, when the wheat was budding Telin village was visited by a drought. Tsang-mu-chiu, leading the militiawomen, again rushed to the front of the struggle against the drought. In the day they went into the depth of the forest to open ditches for water, and at night, they went out in the dark to irrigate the fields. After one month of hard work, they triumphed over the drought and scored a bumper harvest in agriculture.

- NCNA Correspondent

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PEASANT LECTURER

Former Central China Farm Hand Now College Lecturer

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 16, 1973)

a farm hand before china's liberation in 1949 is now a college lecturer in central china's hunan province.

chu yung-shou has been a part-time lecturer at the hunan college of agriculture since 1970. his lectures on "irrigation and fertilizer application in rice farming" and "how to reduce sterile spikelets of rice" have drawn favourable comments.

now in his forties, the secretary of the aomen brigade party branch in liling county, chu yung-shou, went begging as a child. after years of experiments, he has evolved methods to reduce the empty spikelets of rice. his methods are being popularized throughout the province and have helped raise its rice output.

he organized members of the production brigade to make scientific experiments. the rice on their experimental plot grew vigorously in 1965, but because of grainless rice, output was only 4.5 tons per hectare. in other plots where the plants grew less vigorously the yield was 5.25 tons per hectare.

chu yung-shou recalled what he had learned in his study of chairman mao's philosophical works: "in given conditions, a bad thing can lead to good results and a good thing to bad results." he reasoned that emptiness of spikelets was a bad thing but it showed the big potential for raising output once sterile spikelets were eliminated.

chu yung-shou and his research group made comparative studies. over a three-month period they observed the growth of rice three times a day. after harvesting, they compared their findings. the leaves of perfect rice plants grew from light to dark green, faded and then grew dark again during different stages of growth. the leaves of imperfect rice plants showed little change in colour. they drew the conclusion that the imperfect plants were not provided with the proper amount of water and fertilizer during different stages of growth.

the following year they made comparative studies covering 24 different items, including soil, rice strains, weather conditions and different kinds of fertilizer. in this way they gradually found scientific ways to water and apply fertilizer for maximum effect and lower the rate of grainless rice.

rice output of their production team rose from 7.2 tons per hectare in 1967 to 14.6 tons per hectare in 1972.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Chinese Scientists Obtain Wheat and Rice Plants by Pollen Culture

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1973)

scientists at the institute of genetics of the chinese academy of sciences have obtained wheat and rice plants directly from pollen by the method of tissue culture, thus opening a new way to breed plants.

the offspring (progeny) of the wheat and rice plants thus obtained appear uniform from the very beginning. stable new strains can be obtained without the plants being bred and selected over many generations. this can shorten the time needed for breeding and raise efficiency of selection. it is also important for further research into the theory of heredity and variations of higher plants.

during the experiments, anthers of the first generation hybrid of wheat or rice were placed in an artificial culture medium. the pollen grains were stimulated to divide and grow into cell mass (callus) and then transferred to another medium to strike root, bud and eventually form plants.

this success results from implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the sustained efforts of scientists to integrate their research with production.

in the research they conducted in cooperation with commune peasants during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientists found that the conventional method of obtaining a stable new strain through hybridization, which usually takes seven or eight years, was unable to keep pace with agricultural development. they started research in pollen culture in april 1970. rice and wheat plants were successfully obtained directly from pollen in october 1970 and april 1971 respectively.

some of the better and stable strains of offspring were grown in northeast china's heilungkiang province

and in the peking outskirts last year. the production units have a good opinion of these.

scientists at the institute of genetics are making further research to raise the efficiency of pollen culture so that the new method can be applied in production at an early date.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

China Makes Good Use of Waste Material

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1973)

commercial departments throughout china purchased more than five million tons of waste material last year, including scrap iron and steel, other metals and materials for paper making.

the material is transferred to factories to make new products. the value of such goods produced in 1972 came to one hundred and twenty million yuan.

shanghai, china's largest industrial city, recovered twentyeight kinds of chemical materials totalling more than 2,500 tons. among them were copper sulphate, copper oxide, nickel oxide, plastics and organic glass. some factories succeeded in recovering copper and industrial oils from ash, slag and waste oils in urban sewage, and silver from waste fixing agents. the city produced thirtysix million yuan worth of such products.

the purchase and recycling of waste and old material is a measure china uses in line with the principle of "building the country with diligence and frugality". apart from setting up special stations to purchase waste material, the commercial departments also send people to factories, villages and residential areas to do this work or set up places for collecting and storing waste material.

TIBETAN COMMUNE

People's Commune in Tibet Ends Poverty by Collectivization

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 17, 1973)

former serfs of southern tibet's liehmai area 4,000 metres above sea level have ended their poverty and turned the area into a granary in the past 14 years.

after serfdom was abolished during the democratic reform in 1959, these people started agricultural co-operation in the next year. the liehmai people's commune in lungtzu county was established in 1967 and has become a pace-setter in the tibet autonomous region.

the farmland of the commune is nearly double that 14 years ago. in 1971 it produced 360 tons of grain and raised 10,000 head of livestock, 118 per cent and 146 per cent higher than in 1959, respectively. last year it had a good harvest despite bad weather. its members attribute all these to their firm implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line on getting organized and taking the socialist road.

under serfdom in pre-liberation days, the serfs were enslaved and persecuted as "beasts of burden". in the forty years before 1959, 28 people in the 183 serf households starved to death, 18 were flogged to death or killed by manorial lords, and 55 had to flee elsewhere.

emancipated serfs and former poor peasants set up 21 mutual-aid teams in 1960 in response to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation" they combined these teams into six big ones in 1965. liehmai commune came into being in september 1967. as a result, production grew rapidly, showing the superiority of the collective economy.

liehmai is located east of the himalayas. its 16 villages are scattered in the gullies between ten hills.

the commune now has 70 hectares of farmland which the local people wrested from nature by hard work. a tract of flat land on the south side of a mountain has fairly good soil. the people had wanted to reclaim it but could not under individual farming or small mutual-aid teams. they had the strength to begin only in 1966. that spring, led by the party branch secretary of the area, a 40-member group began the reclamation.

the land was strewn with stones and weed-covered. the reclaimers opened up a dozen hectares in two months and grew barley and rape that year. after the autumn harvest, they formed a 120-member group to continue the

project in the winter. by the time of spring farming in 1967 they had opened 50 hectares.

the women of liehmai volunteered to do farm work while the men were reclaiming the land. led by a member of the party branch committee of the area, they defied the centuries-old superstitious taboo against women ploughing.

work to dig a canal winding along the mountains started in the spring of 1967 to lead in water from a river some nine kilometres to the land they had opened. a shock brigade of 30 people worked hard on a big cliff, 20 metres high and 33 metres wide to make the channel. it was hard to find footholds on the cliff, so the brigade members worked in mid-air, suspended fnom ropes. one builder held a long steel chisel while another, swinging a heavy hammer, struck it to prepare holes for blasting. in ten days of hard work, they blasted a way through the cliff to complete the canal.

as the first water flowed through the canal, the people cheered time and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

since then the commune has had one good harvest after another. it sold 276 tons of surplus grain to the state from 1967 to 1971. grain stored by the commune came to 16.5 tons. the commune has 30,000 yuan in its public welfare fund and accumulation fund. the commune has bought two walking tractors and many other farm machines. the living standards of the commune members have improved. most of them have bank deposits.

the commune stood the test of bad weather and other difficulties in 1967, 1970 and 1972.

several inches of hailstones fell in july 1970, followed by a mountain torrent. half the commune's crops were affected.

the commune members swung into action and removed the hailstones, repaired the ditches, erected the plants, loosened the earth, and applied more fertilizer. party members and other members of the commune worked for several days on end. local leadership and armymen came to help. the commune members reaped a good harvest that year, totalling 348 tons of grain. this equalled the output of 1969, a good year. the commune's livestock numbered 8,300, or 14 per cent more than that of 1969.

the commune was hit by a severe drought in 1972. land was parched and cracked. the commune members dug 62 ditches totalling 186 kilometres, and repaired and dug 12 ponds in two months. these irrigation facilities protected the grain crops that year and improved the farmland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Leaves Kwangtung for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Haikou, Feb. 16, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests concluded their official friendship visit to kwangtung province and left for shanghai by special plane this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife meng wen-hung; li tzu-yuan, vice-chairman of the hainan regional revolutionary committee, and his wife ma fang-hsiao, as well as more than 1,000 people of li, miao and han nationalities and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests flew to hainan island from kwangchow on february 11 for a visit and a rest, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, ting sheng and his wife meng wen-hung.

they were escorted to shanghai today by chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Dahomey Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1973)

kao o, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of dahomey, left peking for porto-novo by air today.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Council of Ministers Sends Message of Sympathy to Chinese State Council on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1973)

the council of ministers of the german democratic republic sent a message of sympathy to the state council of the people's republic of china yesterday on the earthquake occurred in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou of china's szechwan province. the message reads as follows:

the state council of the people's republic of china:

peking

with regard to the natural disaster of a strong earthquake occurred in the southern part of china, the people of the german democratic republic express sympathy with the chinese people and extend deep condolences to the families of the earthquake victims.

council of ministers of the german democratic republic

berlin, february 15, 1973

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Finland

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1973)

a four-member chinese government trade delegation led by peng chin-po, a deputy department head of the ministry of foreign trade, left here for helsinki by air today to negotiate and sign the trade agreement for 1973 between the governments of china and finland. present at the airport to see the delegation off were chong tuo-pin, a department head of the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned kang chih-wei and liu wei-yi.

diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy in peking were present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

China, Guinea Sign 1973 Trade Agreement

(NCNA-English Conakry, Feb. 17, 1973)

the 1973 trade agreement between the governments of china and guinea was signed here yesterday by han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, and abdoulaye toure, guinean minister of external trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

han ke-hua and abdoulaye toure spoke at the signing ceremony. they exchanged congratulations on the growing friendly ties between the governments and peoples of china and guinea.

minister abdoulaye toure gave a reception to mark the occasion yesterday evening. it was attended by mamadi keita, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of the field of culture and education, karamoko kouayate, minister of internal commerce, toure mamadou salifou, minister of posts and tele-communications, toure mamouna, secretary general of the government, and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador han ke-hua was also present.

both the ceremony and reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Minister Receives Chinese Study Group

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Feb. 15, 1973)

kenneth king, minister of economic development of guyana, yesterday received all members of the chinese textile and dyeing study group led by wang hua-ying, and had a friendly and cordial talk with them.

present on the occasion were nieh kung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials, of the chinese embassy here.

ICE HOCKEY TEAM

Chinese Ice-Hockey Team Leaves for European Tour and World Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

a chinese ice-hockey team with fu ching-chih as leader and wang shao-chiu as deputy leader left here by air today for friendly visits to italy and the federal republic of germany and to take part in the world championships in the netherlands.

CHINA AND IRAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Hsieh Hua Meet Iranian Imperial Social Services Organization Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and hsieh hua, leading member of the ministry of public health, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with dr. majid rahanema and all members of the delegation representing the iran imperial organization for social services he is leading.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present.

also present were tsao ke-chiang, wu chieh-ping, chu chao, chin mao-yueh and hsu shou-jen, leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of public health and the ministry of foreign affairs.

Delegation Representing Iran Imperial Organization for Social Services Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

the 5-member delegation representing the iran imperial organization for social services led by dr. majid rahanema left peking by train today to visit southern china before going home.

the guests were seen off at the railway station by hsieh hua, leading member of the ministry of public health, and representatives of medical circles in the chinese capital.

abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, and officials of the iranian embassy here were present.

during its stay in peking, the delegation had discussions with hsieh hua and leading members of chinese scientific and educational institutes. they exchanged experience in public health and education. the guests visited medical and educational sites and went sightseeing in scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met with japanese friends here today. they were the south tokyo friendship delegation with juzo sugimoto as its leader and eijiro harigaya as deputy leader, and the kanto and koshinetsu friendship visiting group of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with kenshi kuwaki as its leader. liao cheng-chih had a friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

among those present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned sun ping-hua, chang yu, lin lin and chen kang.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Begum Nusrat Bhutto Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto, arrived here by an airliner of the pakistan international airlines corporation (p.i.a.) this afternoon on an official visit to china. she was greeted by cheers "warm welcome to begum nusrat bhutto exclamation" and "hail the p.i.a. inaugural flight to peking exclamation"

the p.i.a. airliner carrying begum nusrat bhutto took off from islamabad at 8:30 a.m. peking time, passed through rawalpindi and touched down at peking airport at 4:50 p.m. peking time.

the entourage of begum nusrat bhutto comprises: maulana kausar niazi, minister for information and broadcasting, haj and auqaf; begum hafeez pirzada, wife of the minister of education; miraj khalid, chief minister of punjab, and begum miraj khalid, wife of the chief minister of punjab; begum h.h. ahmed, wife of the chief of naval staff; begum zafar chaudhry, wife of the chief of air staff; begum abdul hameed khan, wife of lt. general abdul hameed khan; begum aftab ahmed khan, wife of maj. general aftab ahmed khan; arshad sami khan, deputy chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; and miss shama aslam, secretary to begum nusrat bhutto.

at peking airport which flew the national flags of pakistan and china, begum nusrat bhutto and other distinguished pakistan guests were warmly welcomed by vice-premier li hsien-nien, and his wife lin chia-mei; vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen; chi fang, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; women vice-ministers chen mu-hua and chien cheng-ying; kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and his wife niu hsiu-chen; ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation; ting kuo-yu and hsieh ching-yi, members of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; as well as three thousand peking people.

on hand were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and pakistan embassy officials. iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was also present.

begum nusrat bhutto alighted from the plane in high spirits and warmly shook hands with vice-premier

li hsien-nien, lin chia-mei and others and accepted a bouquet from a chinese girl. accompanied by the chinese hosts, the pakistan guests walked around to greet the well-wishers who waved flowers and colour streamers. the three hundred armed militiawomen gave begum nusrat bhutto a military salute. girls dressed in holiday costumes danced happily to express the profound feelings of the chinese people toward the pakistan guests. streamers held by the welcoming crowds read "resolutely support the pakistan people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation"

madame teng ying-chao greeted begum nusrat bhutto at the guest house.

arriving in peking with begum nusrat bhutto were more than sixty guests from pakistan, iran, egypt, kenya, france, italy, britain and the united states invited by the pakistan international airlines corporation to attend the celebration of the p.i.a. flight to peking and visit china. among them were pakistan parliamentary members, local officials, judges, lawyers, distinguished personages, newspaper editors, reporters, columnists and photographers.

present at the airport were also leading members of chinese departments concerned including teng kang, tung lin, yang kung-su, kuo tung-chun, yeh cheng-chang and kao chien-chung.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Reception to Celebrate PIA Inaugural Flight to Peking

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Feb. 16, 1973)

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan gave a reception in islamabad tonight to celebrate the inauguration of flight from karachi to peking by the pakistan international airlines (p.i.a.).

present at the reception were abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education and culture and provincial coordination; maulana kausar niazi, minister of information and broadcasting, augaf and haj; malik meraj khalid, chief minister of punjab province; ghias uddin ahmad, secretary general of the defence ministry; mumtaz a. alvie, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; vice-admiral h.h. ahmad, chief of staff of the pakistan navy and m. rafique saigol, p.i.a. general manager and other high ranking government officials of pakistan.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the p.i.a. regular flights from karachi through rawalpindi and peking to shanghai began officially on january 20.

Pakistan Minister of State Sends Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

aziz ahmed, pakistan minister of state for foreign affairs and defence, has sent a message to chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, expressing profound sympathy on the recent earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou, western szechwan province of china. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn through our embassy in peking that an earthquake of high intensity rocked south west china a few days ago resulting in loss of life and property. on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of pakistan, i express our profound sympathy to the government of the peoples republic of china and to the affected people.

CHINA AND US

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Dr. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung met dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, tonight in chungnanhai. they had a frank and wide-ranging conversation in an unconstrained atmosphere. at the end of the conversation, chairman mao asked dr. kissinger to convey his regards to president nixon.

present at the meeting were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and interpreters tang wen-sheng and shen jo-yun.

dr. kissinger was accompanied by winston lord, a member of his staff.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with Dr. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua continued talks today with dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs.

dr. kissinger and his party this evening attended a symphony concert presented by the central philharmonic society, in the company of foreign minister chi peng-fei and others. in the past two days, the american guests visited the art handicrafts exhibition and the palace museum.

yesterday afternoon, chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry, met with herbert g. klein, director of communications for the executive branch of the u.s. government.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honor of Dr. Kissinger and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1973)

premier chou en-lai gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, and members of his party and the air crew.

members of dr. kissinger's party present at the banquet included herbert g. klein, alfred le s. jenkins, richard t. kennedy, john h. holdridge, winston lord, commander jonathan t. howe, richard h. solomon and peter w. rodman.

present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, chiao kuan-hua and fu hao, vice-foreign ministers, and leading members of departments concerned, including chu mu-chih, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, peng hua, han hsu, chu chuan-hsien and hsing jen-hsien.

premier chou en-lai and dr. kissinger made toasts at the banquet. they said that they would make efforts to bring about the normalization of relations between the two countries in the spirit of the sino-u.s. shanghai communique.

this afternoon premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua continued talks with dr. kissinger.

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Science Meets American Professor Stanley Spector

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met here today with professor stanley spector, director of the centre for east asian language and area studies of washington university, st. louis, missouri, u.s.a. leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientific workers including pan chun and chu teh-hsi were present at the meeting.

professor stanley spector arrived in peking on february 11 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

while in peking, he visited industrial, agricultural and educational sites and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. he had discussions with chinese scientific and educational workers.

Chinese Medical Association Leader Meets American Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, met the health delegation from the united states here this evening. leader of the delegation is noted cardiac surgeon micheal e. debakey, president of the college of medicine of the baylor university, houston, texas; and deputy leader is professor harry becker of albert einstein college of medicine.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of the medical circles in peking, including fu yi-cheng, wu chieh-ping, lin chiao-chih, wu ying-kai, li hsiu-chen and fan kuang.

the delegation arrived in peking on february 15 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Journalists Group Concludes Visit in Venezuela

(NCNA-English Caracas, Feb. 15, 1973)

the chinese journalists group led by li yen-nien left here for guyana today after a two-week friendly visit in venezuela.

venezuelan president rafael caldera met with the chinese journalists group at a press conference. during its stay in venezuela, the group was received separately by foreign minister aristides calvani and minister of education enrique perez olivares.

the journalists visited the venezuelan congress, factories, villages and places of historic interest.

WOMEN'S SKATING TEAM

Chinese Women's Speed-Skating Team Leaves for World Championships in Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

a seven-member chinese women's speed-skating team led by chao hsiang enplaned here today for the 1973 world championships in sweden.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Sends Message of Condolences to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1973)

dzemal bijedic, president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, expressing the deepest condolences in connection with an earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou of china's szechwan province.

the message reads as follows:

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking

esteemed comrade chou en-lai,

it was with sincere regret that we received the news of a powerful earthquake which hit china's kantse area on 6 february and took heavy human and material toll among the local population. on behalf of the yugoslav government and in my own name i address our deepest condolences to you and our wishes for an early elimination of the consequences of this catastrophy.

dzemal bijedic
president of the federal executive council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia
belgrade, february 15, 1973

Vice President of Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sends Message of Condolences to Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1973)

milos minic, vice-president of the federal executive council and concurrently federal secretary for foreign affairs of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei yesterday, expressing sincere condolences on an earthquake occurred in the

kantse tibetan autonomous chou of china's szechwan province. the message reads as follows:

chi peng-fei

minister for foreign affairs of the people's republic of china

peking

esteemed comrade chi peng-fei,

the news of a powerful earthquake which has recently hit the kantse region and taken heavy human and material toll was received with great regret in yugoslavia. in this regard, please, esteemed comrade minister, accept my sincere condolences.

milos minic,

vice-president of the federal executive council and the federal secretary for foreign affairs of the sfr of yugoslavia

belgrade, february 15, 1973

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zaire President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Feb. 15, 1973)

president mobutu sese seko of the republic of zaire received kung ta-fei, chinese ambassador to zaire, at the presidential office yesterday morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was nguza karl ibond, zaire commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 2, 1973 No. 5325

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* NATIONAL *
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REFORM OF TEACHERS

Strive To Reform the Original Force of Teachers in Teaching Practice

by

the CCP General Branch Committee of the Department of History, Normal University of Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 20, 1973)

The problem of educational reform is principally a problem of teachers. With the continual deepening of the proletarian educational revolution, how a good job should be done of the reform and development of the original force of teachers in their teaching practice and how the socialist activism of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers may be fully mobilized has become an increasingly outstanding problem in our work.

Changing Old Ideas in the Midst of Fighting

Some time ago we were given an assignment of writing some texts. We hurriedly assembled the necessary personnel and enabled the work of writing to commence very soon. In less than two months we succeeded in producing preliminary texts of about 100,000 words. But then we discovered numerous serious problems. As grave errors existed in our point of view, the whole draft had to be rewritten.

Some people said that the errors of the writing group should be "rectified." Others said that teachers of the writing group "had worked hard enough," that they were unable to do better because their "standard was low," and that a fuss should not be made over the matter.

Which of these two views was right? Neither.

Through discussion, the Party general branch unanimously agreed that the primary reason why the writing group showed these problems was our failure to provide leadership for the task of writing and compilation from the plane of ideology and political line, or to rouse the teachers to develop revolutionary mass criticism from the academic viewpoint and eradicate the baneful influence of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i in the domain of history.

The broad masses of teachers want to make revolution, but their world outlook is basically bourgeois and they are deeply influenced in the system of academic thought by the bourgeoisie. Man's knowledge is not accomplished at one stroke, and the remolding of world outlook is a long process. Teachers must be permitted to make mistakes in practice and correct them in practice. A struggle should be waged against their mistakes of academic viewpoint, but this should be done by means of debate and discussion, not simply by means of administrative action.

Therefore, we did not try to solve the problem of the teachers of the writing group by means of a "complete change of personnel." Instead, we develop revolutionary mass criticism in depth, rely on members of the group, and rouse the masses of the whole department to line up facts and show the truth, distinguish between right and wrong in learning with regard to ideology and political line, and strive to trace the cause to the world outlook.

As soon as revolutionary mass criticism is launched, contradictions are revealed in profusion. Some of the mistakes of academic viewpoint are attributable to bedevilment by the bourgeois academic viewpoint, while others come about through lack of a clear distinction between the two roads in the domain of historiography. But fundamentally speaking, they are in the final analysis a question of stand, of whom to serve.

"Without destruction, there will be no construction." After the revolutionary mass criticism, one of the teachers of the writing group said with deep understanding, "When I was writing the book, all I thought of was how I could show off my 'achievements in research' and how I could best show my individual style and character. Since the key link of line was lacking in my mind, the black ware of Chou Yang and his like gained new life under my pen. As a result, I made the mistake of trumpeting the doctrine of 'living space'."

Facts have told us that in teaching practice there is always the question of "For whom?" and "What class stand to take?" whenever a teacher opens his mouth or takes up his pen. The process of change of world outlook is a process of effective rupture with the system of academic thought of the bourgeoisie. Only by developing revolutionary mass criticism in depth and enduringly will it be possible for teachers to shake off the bonds of the habitual force of the bourgeoisie and better mobilize their revolutionary activism.

Raising the Level of Mastery of Historical Materialism

In order to deepen revolutionary mass criticism, it is necessary to "Read books and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." The baneful influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism in the realm of historiography

is so extensive and deep that it is absolutely necessary to carry out a revolutionary "clean sweep" to get rid of it with the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to organize the teachers to reform their own subjective world while reforming the position of historiography. We did not know this at the beginning, so that all we required the teachers to do was to be careful so as to avoid "trouble" in their writing of teaching texts and lectures. We were afraid of having trouble, but the teachers were even more cautious.

While writing teaching texts for modern world history, one of the teachers encountered a problem of how Petofi should be evaluated when he came to the 1848 bourgeois revolution of Hungary. Petofi was an influential character in the bourgeois revolution of Hungary, but the teacher, afraid that he might be accused of the mistake of perpetuating the memory of the exploiting class, wanted to ignore Petofi altogether. However, that made the history of the revolution unsatisfactorily vague. Finally, he refused to commit himself by not commenting on Petofi.

Another teacher who wrote a chapter on the English bourgeois revolution was condemnatory from beginning to end when he came to the role played by Cromwell, daring not to admit even the fact that Cromwell was the leader of the English bourgeois revolution.

Neither "fear" nor "condemnation" is a revolutionary critical attitude, which is an analytical attitude. The most essential thing in Marxism, its living soul, is concrete analysis of concrete facts. In dealing with representative characters of bourgeois revolution in history, it is not right either to take a laudatory attitude of total approval or to resort to the means of total condemnation.

The idea of "fear" is an idea of escape from class struggle. On the historiographical front the proletariat and the bourgeoisie occupy clearly defined opposite positions. Through earnest study and discussion the teacher realized that although the slogans and program of bourgeois revolution put forward by Petofi had played a positive role in the national revolution of Hungary, the slogans and program represented only the interests of the bourgeoisie and not those of the proletariat at all, and that revival of such program and slogans under the condition of proletarian dictatorship could only be a form of bourgeois restoration. In this way, when he rewrote that part of history, the teacher was able to make a correct evaluation of Petofi.

Lu Hsün once said, "Insults and threats are certainly not fighting." Only by mastering the viewpoint of historical materialism will it be possible to truly criticize and negate the bourgeoisie.

Having learned the previous lesson, teachers of modern world history earnestly read "The Communist Manifesto" and other classical works and strove hard to learn the stand, viewpoint, and method of the teachers of proletarian revolution in their assessment of bourgeois revolutions. All realized that the soul of historical materialism was the viewpoint of class struggle and the

method of class analysis. It was with this weapon of criticism that Marx and Engels profoundly expounded historical dialectics.

By violent means Cromwell smashed the counter-attacks of feudal reactionary forces. The bourgeois dictatorship that he established, while consolidating the fruits of the bourgeois revolution, also was hostile to the people and oppressed the people. This was determined by the reactionary nature of the bourgeoisie. In the final analysis, all this proves that revolution is a violent action by which one class overthrows another. This is true of the bourgeois overthrow of the feudal class, as well as the proletarian overthrow of the bourgeoisie. By "condemning Cromwell from beginning to end" and neglecting to deeply criticize the reactionary nature of his exploiting class regime, we shall be sliding down toward historical idealism.

Through the writing and compilation of modern world history, we realize that it is necessary to help teachers establish the viewpoint of historical materialism in the revolutionary mass criticism, so that they may effect utter rupture with the traditional ideas of the bourgeoisie and draw a line of distinction with revisionism.

Change the Outlook on History in Practice

The most important evil habit left to teachers of history by the old schools is the separation of theory from reality. Therefore, social investigation and study of the current situation is an important content of the reform of the original force of teachers in teaching practice.

There is a teacher in our department who teaches ancient Chinese history. Last year he took part in a social investigation into the history of exploitation of Chang Chien Industrial Company of Nantung in northern Kiangsu, and received a profound education therefrom. In his studies of ancient history in the past, he always put his faith in so-called "first-hand historical data," without ever finding fault with and questioning the records compiled by feudal official historiographers and reactionary writers, and always quoting in his writings and lectures from these "reliable" materials and using them as "iron-clad evidence."

In this investigation he came across such a record: In the archives office he saw a record of an "arbitration" by a puppet magistrate, in which the sharing of crops was changed from the ratio of 4:6 to 3:7 (i.e., the Company's share was reduced from 40 percent to 30 percent of the total yield). It was put down in black and white that the peasants had "won" their case.

But when he told the poor and lower-middle peasants of his discovery, they pointed out with indignation: "That was a swindle. When we paid our rent in the past, the 'Rent Assessor' of the Company decided everything. He went to the fields, took a look at the crops, and assessed the yield, which was always too high. So although officially the rent was 30 percent of the yield, in effect it was always more than 40 percent and sometimes as high as 70 percent."

This information greatly enlightened him. He said, "In the past such a 'historical record' would have been regarded as 'reliable record' and widely quoted in my writings and lectures." He also said with emotion: "Lies are recorded in official documents of the exploiting classes, but the truth is in the hearts of the working people. Now I begin to realize the profound significance of the necessity of historiographers going deep among workers, peasants and soldiers to write the 'four histories'."

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RURAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Apply the Materialist Theory of Reflection As A Guide to Scientific Farming

- The Party committee of Hanshou hsien continuously purges the idealist spirit in the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 21, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) In the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Party committee of Hanshou hsien, Hunan Province, has taken the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort as a lever in continuously purging the idealist spirit. The materialist theory of reflection is applied as a guide to scientific farming. An effective boost is given to the development of agricultural production. In 1972, though hit by a serious drought rarely seen in history, the whole hsien reaped a bumper harvest from its grain crops, with the average per-mow yield exceeding 1,022 catties. Total cotton output was up 22 percent compared with 1971. Big margin increases were also registered in other economic crops and divers undertakings.

Base the Guideline for Work on Practical Conditions

Placed at the edge of the Tungt'ing Lake, Hanshou hsien is equally divided into a mountainous area and a lakeside area. After the establishment of the new hsien Party committee in 1970, and simultaneously with a vigorous line education effort, the masses were guided toward firm implementation of the agricultural "8-character charter" and large-scale scientific farming. Agricultural production climbed up at a relatively quick pace.

In the winter of 1971, the hsien Party committee ordered over 150 cadres and agricultural personnel to lead a number of teams to 29 communes and farms to make investigations. The whole hsien was classified into three categories according to actual conditions:

(1) The lakeside area. After over 20 years of effort, natural flow irrigation was achieved and a proper harvest was assured in spite of drought and floods. The quality of soil was relatively good. The main problem lay in the impurity of seed strains. For early rice, the seed strain was of the low-yield old variety. For late rice, the "Agricultural Reclamation 58" variety was introduced but it was seriously adulterated.

(2) The mountainous area. Here the most prominent contradiction involved "earth." There were over 90,000 mow of rain-sodden fields and cold waterlogged fields, with a per-mow yield of only 400-odd catties.

(3) The lake-level area. In the whole hsien, there were 29 lake-level areas with over 70,000 mow of arable land. When the flood came it was a sheet of white. When the water receded, it was a patch of baldness. Seedlings were transplanted in spring and autumn often came with not a harvest in sight. If

such a situation was not changed, even the best of seed strains and the most plentiful supply of manure would fail to win a high yield.

"All conclusions come at the end of an investigation of conditions." In the light of three different sets of circumstances, the hsien Party committee set down three different work guidelines. For the lakeside area the emphasis was to be placed on "cultivation," for the mountainous area, the emphasis was on "earth" and for the lake-level area, the emphasis was on "water." This won the enthusiastic support of the broad masses of cadres and people.

The communes and brigades of the lake-level area used over 400,000 man-days of labor in a fight for the winter and the following spring. Canals were dug and dams built. Over 6 million cubic meters of earthwork were completed. Over 80 percent of the lake-level fields were turned into fine land protected against drought and waterlogging.

The mountainous area authorities aroused the youths, militiamen and women to make a vigorous effort at forming "experimental plots" and "rich-yield farmland" and toward revolutionizing the low-yield fields.

To solve the seed problem involving the lakeside area, the hsien Party committee specially called three meetings of Party committee responsible comrades and agricultural technical cadres to pick and assess seed strains and exchange seed-breeding experiences. The hsien and communes trained over 28,500 seed-breeding personnel and set up a seed base covering over 400,000 mow of land. In 1972, we introduced such fine species as "Chaoyang No. 1," "29 Green," self-bred "Hsianghan No. 1," etc., for early rice. We also adopted the carefully selected "Agricultural Reclamation 58" for the late crop.

Buckle Down to Practice

The Party committee of Hanshou hsien came to understand deeply that to seize the initiative in scientific farming, apart from basing work guidelines on actual conditions, we must personally buckle down to practice and grope for laws of scientific farming. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, members of the hsien Party committee seriously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, and raised their own theoretical level.

Lenin once pointed out, "The word 'experience' undoubtedly can be concealed in the materialist line and idealist line in philosophy." With this teaching from Lenin taken as a weapon, they vigorously criticized the reactionary fallacy of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of taking "experience" as an eternal truth. Everyone realized that past experience was a summation of past work. With a change in the current situation, if the old experience was applied thereto, we would stumble onto the metaphysical and idealist road.

Cadres with a farming background are appreciated for their production experience. But if they stick to their old experience and inflexibly borrow from it in its entirety, they will become empiricists. Only by continuously getting involved in the practice of scientific and farming and continuously

enriching our own experience can we seize the initiative in leading scientific farming.

With awareness heightened, the chief leading comrades of the hsien Party committee set up separately different bases in the mountainous area, the lake-side area and the lake-level area to conduct researches from seed-breeding to the development of the lake-level areas and the transformation of low-yield fields. They brought the problems found high above down to their own spots for study in order to gain experience as a guide for the whole area. The white leaf wilting disease (白叶枯病) is a plague most seriously threatening the paddies of Hanshou hsien. In the past few years, the affected area exceeded 150,000 mow. There was a drop of output of around 100 catties per mow.

A hsien Party committee responsible comrade's experimental plot also suffered from the disease. To overcome it, he made a study along with the cadres and the masses and at last found the cause of it. Later,he again joined the masses in evolving a set of measures about removal of sick leaves, changing the variety, raking the soil, using insecticide for prevention and treatment, etc. The white leaf wilting disease was effectively brought under control.

Humbly Learn from the Masses

The Party committee of Hanshou hsien realizes from practice that apart from personally setting up points, it is necessary to learn humbly from the masses and be good at summing up mass experiences and concentrate and popularize advanced experience from among the masses. For years, this hsien's cotton has been seriously affected by "striped night-thief moths" (斜纹夜盗蛾). The hsien Party committee's pilot spots had all along failed to work out proper prevention measures. After a long period of observation day and night, Hu Szu-mei, a female commune member of the Sanhsing No. 7 brigade of P'ot'ou commune found that such moths lay hidden under the soil surface. She adopted such measures as digging up the earth to remove the larvae of the moths, etc., to bring the pest under control. The harm caused by the moths was effectively brought under control after the hsien Party summed up and popularized Hu Szu-mei's experience.

Thereafter, the hsien Party committee members on the one hand insist on setting up points and, on the other, bestir themselves to go deep into the midst of a wide area to humbly acquire mass experience with the attitude of willing little pupils. The rice rolled-up leaf insect (稻纵卷叶虫) posed a most serious threat to the late rice. At the time, the hsien Party committee found its prevention and treatment quite a thorny problem. Secretary Hsü Lung-hsüeh of the Party branch of Wuli brigade of Hsinhsing commune carried out observation in the field day and night. It was found that such an insect pest rolled itself up in the rice leaf by day and started to get active after a little past 6 o'clock in the afternoon every day. It did the greatest harm around 8 or 9 in the evening.

Together with the commune member masses, he laid hold of that period in effecting an annihilation with insecticides. Very fruitful results were achieved.

The commune member masses of the Hsint'i brigade of the Yentsu commune made a kind of "four-in-one" native insecticide out of tobacco powder, lime, tea dregs and loess earth. The cost was low and the effect was very strong in regard to both prevention and treatment. Two responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee went deep into the midst of the two places to seriously sum up their experience. Such experience was popularized in the whole hsien.

In 1972, the rice rolled-up leaf insect incidence dropped from 3 percent at the beginning to 0.6 percent. A bumper late rice harvest was assured.

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TECHNICIANS

Engineering and Technical Personnel Play a Positive Role in Revolution and Production

- The Party committee of Soochow Changfeng Machine Works seriously carries out the Party's intellectuals policy on a firm basis

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 20, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, February 19, 1973) The Party committee of Soochow Changfeng Machine Works strengthens ideological and political line education for the engineering and technical personnel. Through elaborate and penetrating ideological and political work, technical and engineering personnel are helped to seriously transform their world outlook in the practice of the three major revolutions. Many engineering and technical personnel's consciousness of the line is raised continuously. Their positive role in revolution and production is called into play.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of this factory made proper arrangements for the 230-odd engineering and technical personnel of the whole factory. Meanwhile, the Party committee has adopted energetic measures to strengthen their ideological and line education. The factory Party committee and various general Party branches and Party branches constantly analyze and study the technical personnel's ideological state. Leading cadres at various levels personally help the technical personnel solve their ideological problems in a penetrating and exhaustive manner.

After assuming the duties of deputy head of a technical section, an engineer committed himself to the trial-manufacture of a new product. At first, he had cold feet and dared not assume responsibilities in a bold way. The responsible persons of the Party committee engaged him in heart-to-heart talks and encouraged him to dare to adhere to correct views in work performance and be good at associating his own views with the masses' practical experience. Under the Party committee's education, this engineer enthusiastically went down to workshops to solicit widely the opinions of the worker masses. After fighting continuously for several days and nights, he worked out an experiment program in time. When setbacks were encountered in trial-manufacturing work, the responsible persons of the Party committee again engaged him in heart-to-heart talks, helped him sum up lessons and roused his fighting will. Under the support of the leadership, this engineer along with the comrades of the trial-manufacture group continuously conducted experiments. At last, the assignment was fulfilled successfully.

The Party committee of Changfeng Machine Works regards helping the engineering and technical personnel to firmly follow the road of integration with the worker masses as an important part of ideological and line education for the engineering and technical personnel. The Party committee of the factory constantly organizes the technical personnel to do labor at the workshop

level by separate groups over different periods. In the course of labor, they acquire the fine qualities of the working class and seriously remold their old ideas.

An old technical worker of the designing section has designed and trial-manufactured many new products before. Later, he developed a sentiment of arrogance and self-complacency. In work performance, he trusted himself more than he placed reliance on the masses. The factory Party committee arranged for him to join the "three-in-one" group to take up productive labor. In practice, he received re-education from the working class. Once, he made a computation. After spending several hours, he failed to achieve accuracy. Owing to their wealth of practical experience, the old workers worked out the right figures in a few minutes. This gave him quite a big jolt. He realized that an individual's knowledge has its limitations and that one could not consider oneself always right. Only by humbly acquiring the worker comrades' good ideas and good experience can we make a contribution to revolution.

Later, in work performance, he made a point of learning from the masses and consulting with the masses on all matters. In designing and trial-manufacturing a certain product, he went among the masses on many occasions to solicit opinions. The trial-manufacturing assignment was fulfilled in a relatively satisfactory manner.

The Party committee of this factory and the leadership at various levels also constantly went deep into the midst of the forefront of technical workers. While getting personally involved in practice, they laid hold of some ideological tendencies of the technical personnel and did elaborate ideological work.

In trial-producing a new product, a new product trial-manufacturing group of this factory at first made not very big progress. The secretary of the Party committee came over to this trial-manufacturing group to join the technical personnel in making experiments. In practice, he found that the main cause of the small progress made in trial-manufacturing work was that some people were afraid that failure in creating new products might impair their own prestige and thus dared not create new things with courage.

To counter this way of thinking, the Party committee secretary on the one hand seriously helped them sum up experience, and, on the other, taught them to give up the idea of personal fame and wealth and to serve socialist construction wholeheartedly. Fervent concern and education from the Party organization enabled technical personnel to overcome their idea of being over-scrupulous. They joined forces with the worker masses. The new product in question was turned out.

While devoting ebullient enthusiasm to the proper handling of ideological work involving technical personnel, the factory Party committee made a point of creating the necessary conditions for them in the performance of technical work and granting them every opportunity for study and improvement in the professional field. The leading comrades of the Party committee constantly encourage technical personnel to take up professional studies for

the revolution and study scientific and technical data at home and abroad, and make it a rule for them to write technical summing-up reports on the trial-manufacture of certain important products and technical innovation items, with a view to a higher theoretical level. In line with production needs, the Party committee also organizes technical personnel to study away from their jobs or initiate an activity to exchange technical experiences inside and outside the factory. This makes for a continuous elevation of the technical personnel's technical level.

Due to the correct implementation of the Party's guideline of unity, education and transformation of intellectuals and the proper handling of penetrating and elaborate work, the Party committee of the Changfeng Machine Works enables many engineering and technical personnel of the whole factory to raise their consciousness of two-line struggle and to plunge into the practice of the three major revolutionary movements with vim and vigor. At present, a number of elite intellectuals have been gloriously absorbed into the Chinese Communist Party. Some have taken up leadership work at and above the workshop level. Through "three-in-one" combination, the technical personnel, workers and leading cadres have successfully trial-manufactured over 60 new products. A contribution is made toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Teng People of Ch'ayü, Tibet, Lead A Happy Life in the People's Commune

- The Teng people are routed out of their long places of abode in the depths of mountains and old forests for resettlement, thanks to the concern of the Party and government

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 20, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, February 19, 1973) Thanks to the concern of the Party and government, the Teng people long resident in the depths of mountains and old forests have now been resettled in the new villages of the warm valley area to form into people's communes to lead a happy new life.

Under the rule of the Tibetan feudal system of serfdom, the Tengs inhabiting Ch'a-yü hsien led a pathetic life before. The three manorial lords never treated them as human beings and despised them as "aborigines." Over 30 rules were laid down to subject them to ruthless oppression and exploitation, some of them forbidding their inhabitation downhill and their reclamation of land, forbidding their reading and their achievement of literacy, forbidding their treading the main road, etc. The Tengs as human beings were deprived of their most fundamental rights. This seriously hampered the development of the Tengs.

The liberation of Tibet saved the Tengs from a life of desperation. Immediately after the PLA liberated Ch'ayü in 1950, people were sent over towering mountains and through impenetrable forests to comfort the fraternal Tengs, carrying with them the affectionate solicitude of the Party and edible salt and tea leaves on their backs. The army medical workers went through every inch of the whole area inhabited by Tengs to give the sick medical treatment. The hard-pressed and down-trodden Tengs had the first taste of the Party's warmth.

In 1959, when Tibet effected a democratic reform, the Tengs under the Party's leadership overthrew the vicious rule of the three manorial lords, and stood up politically and won an improvement in their life. To allow the Tengs further development politically, economically and culturally, the Party and government decided to get them out of the depths of mountains and old forests for resettlement in the warm, open valley area. This allowed them more contact with the world. The Party committee of Ch'ayü hsien appropriated a certain sum for the establishment of the first new village for the Tengs in the spring of 1967. The Party committee of the area of Ch'angtu further sent technical personnel to set up a hydro-electric station for the new village. The Teng people who formerly lived in bark-made sheds and used pinewood for illumination have now moved into spacious new houses brilliantly lit with electric lights at night. Filled with overwhelming gratitude toward the great leader Chairman Mao, the people of various nationalities said excitedly, "The eternal sunshine has poured into the Tengs' dwellings."

After the Tengs moved downhill, the people's commune was established in 1970. Now, many people have learned to use animals and new-type plows in farming. They have universally learned how to transplant seedlings and manage the fields. In the past three years, they have scored a bumper harvest from year to year. Many Teng families' wooden storehouses are now packed full of grain. What they feed on is sweet-smelling rice. What they have on their bodies is crisp new clothing. The miserable life of going without clothing and without food has become a thing of the past.

In areas predominantly inhabited by Tengs, the Party and government have set up medical treatment and public health clinics with free medical care provided for the Tengs. Since the Tengs were resettled downhill, their health has showed a prominent improvement. The population is increasing steadily. At present, the Teng population in Ch'ayü is up over 30 percent compared with 1950.

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PORT DEVELOPMENT

The Progressing Port of Lienyün

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 20, 1973)

On the beautiful and fertile shore of the Yellow Sea of the motherland, under the shadow of an enchanting flower and fruit laden mountain is a natural port of scenic splendor--the port of Lienyün. Across the sea overlooking it is a chain of islands forming a screen, and behind it rises the tall and majestic Yünt'ai Mountains. There the Kansu-Kiangsu railway stretches westward, cutting through the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan, Shensi and Kansu. The entrance to the port is easily defendable, and its basin is wide. It is a port with a very good future.

In the past, under the sinister rule of Kuomintang reactionaries, this natural port was almost paralyzed. It was not until 1948, the year of the liberation, that this port could obtain a new lease of life.

For the past 20 years, under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers, cadres and engineering and technical personnel of this port, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great directive "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity," have kept their mind on the world though they are standing in the port, and by relying on their own efforts and hard struggle, have enabled the cargo yards of this port to keep on expanding. The level of mechanization has continued to rise and the volume of goods handled has risen rapidly. An epoch-making change is taking place in the whole port.

Piloting is a symbol of sacred and inviolable territorial water rights of the motherland. It is the first operation in port production requiring complicated skill. Before the liberation, this port had no Chinese pilot. At that time, imperialist vessels could sail at will into our port and Chinese vessels on entering or leaving the port had to depend on foreign pilots.

Since the birth of the new China, for the sake of upholding the dignity and sanctity of the territorial water rights of the motherland, the port of Lienyün has trained a number of its own pilots. The young pilots, studying diligently the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, by delving diligently into the study of technique and taking the red and expert road, have been able to fulfill vigorously the work of piloting under various complex conditions and made outstanding contributions in support of the construction of the motherland and world revolution.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has further promoted the fervor of the dock workers to become good masters of the state. Fighting in unity, they fulfilled over and over again the arduous work of loading and unloading.

One day last August, when the sun was shining like a ball of fire, a 10,000-ton Japanese freighter laden with chemical fertilizer discharged her

cargo alongside the pier when another vessel steamed into port. For the sake of discharging the chemical fertilizer as quickly as possible, the dock workers called a meeting of "Chuko Liangs." Everybody unanimously expressed that they must show fear neither of hardship nor of fatigue, but must trample difficulties underfoot.

When the dock workers said work, they meant work, and they launched a high production labor emulation race for the holds and hatches. The No. 8 loading and unloading crew, with old workers as the main body, specially picked the heaviest cases to shoulder by battling furiously in the main hole. In order to raise work efficiency, they would work a bit harder by changing the former small loading net into large loading net, and everybody worked until they were drenched in sweat.

For the sake of supporting the No. 8 crew to capture the main hold sooner, the No. 5 crew, by giving play to the communist style, sent out their most outstanding squad to help them in the battle, and enabled the volume discharged from the hold to increase from the 40 and more tons originally to 91 tons.

The workers of the No. 6 crew who were not afraid of a tough battle unfolded an emulation race in the battle, and by competing for speed and volume, enabled work efficiency for leaning and covering the holes to double that normally. The comrades of the machine crew and the loading and unloading workers, by uniting closely and cooperating with one another in battle, loaded more and moved faster, and their work zeal soared. Because of the high degree of revolutionary zeal and unity in battle brought into play by the dock workers, the chemical fertilizer of the whole ship was consequently unloaded ten days ahead of schedule.

The workers also rely on their collective wisdom and strength to change energetically the physiognomy of the port and raise the standard of mechanization on the dock. Before the liberation, the loading and unloading of coal all had to be done manually. After the liberation, for the sake of improving labor conditions and increasing the rate of loading and unloading, the dock workers, by centralizing their strength and wisdom, used their own hands to manufacture nearly 100 types of hoisting machine, overhead crane, coal unloading machine, chain pulley, and hand-operated universal crane as well as belt conveyors. In the past two years, they have also realized nearly 100 items of technical innovations and improvements, which enabled a great change to take place in loading and unloading on the dock. The loading and unloading of coal has become completely mechanized, and the rate of loading and unloading has increased scores of times over that in the initial period of the liberation.

Following the transformation in the physiognomy of the port, there is also an unremitting improvement in the life of the dock workers. Before the liberation, the dock workers had to get up at three in the morning and could not go to bed until after midnight. They labored and sweated until their backs became crooked and bent, but could only afford two meals of congee a day, and had to live in coal bunkers and shanties, dress in gunny sack, and go bare-footed even in heavy winter.

The reactionary capitalists also constantly got rid of those who became sick from overwork or those injured in work by kicking them aside, and would even go so far as burying them alive in "mass graves." After the liberation, the dock workers have become masters of the port.

Under the close concern of Chairman Mao and the Party, the working conditions of the workers have kept on improving, and labor insurance and welfare have continued to increase. There is protection for the living, the old, the sick and the dead. Dock workers who used to live in coal bunkers and shanties in the former society are now living in new brick houses. The state has also built mess halls, bath houses, nurseries, kindergartens, and schools for their children, recreation centers, halls and well-equipped and staffed hospitals for the dock workers. At present the dock workers are well fed, have light and heavy garments, and many homes have also saving accounts. The life of the dock workers is really getting better and better.

At present, the dock workers of this port, under the assistance of fraternal units, have continued to give play to the spirit of hard struggle. They are opening up the mountain and filling in the sea, and struggling vigorously for the construction of a new and modernized Lienyün.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Solidly Establish the Thought of Taking Agriculture As the Foundation and Actively Give Support to Agriculture

- Some of the factories in Hsinhsiang voluntarily solve the contradiction in the struggle with agriculture for water and land and are praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 20, 1973)

The cadres and fighters of Hsinhsiang Chemical Fiber Plant and Hsinhsiang Municipal Brick and Tile Factory, Honan Province, are solidly establishing the thought of taking agriculture as the foundation, and by adopting effective measures separately to solve contradictions actively in the struggle for water and land between industrial production and agricultural production and by effectively supporting agricultural production, are praised by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

The Hsinhsiang Chemical Fiber Plant is a large modernized enterprise. In the past, it daily consumed 30,000 tons of water in production. The water used for production came entirely from 26 deep wells scattered around the plant. In recent years, following the rapid development of production, the use of water has kept on increasing, which led to a drop in the underground water table of the two communes and seven production brigades nearby, and caused farming irrigation of these communes and production brigades to be effected.

This condition of struggle with agriculture for water was brought to the attention of the Party committee of the plant. They studied over again such teachings of Chairman Mao as "Take agriculture as the foundation, and industry as the leading factor," and "irrigation....is the lifeblood of agriculture," and further realized that only with agricultural development could there be industrial development. Industrial departments should make use of their own favorable conditions, and use every means at their disposal to stimulate agricultural production.

With the raising of understanding, the Party committee of the plant thereupon mobilized the masses to devise means, and made use of the man-made ditch further away from the plant to solve the contradiction in the struggle with agriculture for water. The man-made ditch was more than 4 li away from the plant area. The Party committee of the plant, after organizing the personnel concerned to carry out a careful investigation on the volume and quality of this ditch with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants nearby, built a channel and very quickly diverted the water to the plant to supply the need of production. Because of that, a large volume of underground water was saved and irrigation was guaranteed for more than 40,000 mow of farmland.

Hsinhsiang Chemical Fiber Plant has also actively thought up means to clean up its polluted water for irrigating the farmland of the communes and

production brigades. This plant daily must discharge more than 30,000 tons of polluted water. This water was acid and saline, and could not be used directly for irrigation. In the past, this water was run off as waste water. For the sake of using the polluted water for irrigation in support of agricultural production, this plant has specially set up a three-in-one combination team with participation by workers, cadres and technicians to conduct experiments and to discover a method of dealing with the polluted water, so that the large volume of polluted water could be used to stimulate the growth of agricultural produce.

For the sake of better using the polluted water for irrigation, this plant has also invested more than 10,000 yuan in the construction of a project which could handle automatically polluted water for the irrigation of 15,000 mow of farmland by treating it and sending it out at the same time.

Hsinhsiang Municipal Brick and Tile Factory must use 240,000 cubic meters of earth each year. Following the development of production, the amount of earth dug became greater and greater, and the area of land taken up became larger and larger. Faced with this condition, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this plant launched a movement in the whole plant for using earth frugally. In the past, when a layer containing impurities was encountered in the course of digging, operation would be discontinued. Because of that, many places were abandoned near the factory area. In the activities for using land frugally, some of the workers thought of a means of using this abandoned earth for the production of bricks and tiles. This earth contained great impurities,and they had to carry out crushing and sieving to make the dirty earth become clean earth.

Previously, this plant also stipulated that black clay from low-lying areas could not be used for the production of brick and tile. For the sake of using farming land frugally, this plant specially organized a three-in-one combination assault team with participation by leading cadres, technicians and old workers, carried out repeated experiments in the use of black clay for making brick, and by means of increasing the proportion of slag mixed with the earth from 10 percent to 25 percent and adopting the method of mixing proportionately black clay with fine earth, avoided cracking and guaranteed the quality of the brick and tile.

In the past three years, the whole factory has used 250,000 cubic meters of black clay and earth with impurities for the production of brick and tile and saved more than 110 mow of farming land.

Hsinhsiang Municipal Brick and Tile Factory has also adopted the method of stripping to get earth and has succeeded in removing earth without damaging good farming land, and further practiced using farming land economically.

For the sake of better supporting agriculture, the workers of Hsinhsiang Municipal Brick and Tile Factory have also changed some of the low-lying fields which were dug for clay into fine farming land. In the past, this factory had some requisitioned land, and after the earth was removed for the making of brick, several large holes were left in the ground which made the

land unusable for farming. In the spring of 1971, the leadership of the factory, in accordance with the wish of the poor and lower-middle peasants, filled the holes up with a bulldozer, covered them with a layer of fine soil, and created more than 100 mow of fine farmland, which it lent to rural communes and production brigades nearby so that they could extend their planting area and increase their food production.

* * *

Southwest China Hsien Commercial Departments Help Agriculture

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 18, 1973)

commercial departments of a mountainous county in southwest china's yunnan province are making all-out efforts to help rural people's communes in line with the policy of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies" formulated by chairman mao.

commercial workers of chenhsiung county are often sent to help communes and their production brigades grow industrial crops. while making purchases of varnish, a famous product of the county, the commercial workers helped the growers conduct scientific tests to improve production and they succeeded in quickening the breeding of varnish saplings. this method was quickly spread. the county now has 60 varnish trees per commune member, ranking among the foremost counties in southern china in varnish production.

commercial departments make prompt deliveries to production teams during busy seasons. when a hailstorm hit some communes last may, the commercial workers immediately sent them large quantities of chemical fertilizer and tobacco seedlings.

every commune of the county has a supply and marketing cooperative. there are also travelling teams of commercial workers which bring goods to remote and widely scattered mountain villages and purchase local products at the same time.

the value of the county's local products purchased last year was 34 per cent above that in 1971, and retail sales rose 27 per cent. the commercial departments provided 45 per cent more chemical fertilizer, insecticides and farm tools to the rural areas in 1972 than the previous year.

LAND RECLAMATION

East China Peasant Girls Reclaim Land

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 17, 1973)

a team of peasant girls in east china's fukien province have turned slopes on a scrub-covered hill into fertile fields and fruit orchards in seven years.

the paddy rice they grew on the hill yielded ten tons per hectare last year. since starting the reclamation work, they have produced 130 tons of grain for the state.

the wutoushan hill, which is about seven kilometres around the base, had remained neglected because the nearest village is five kilometres away and the roads were bad. in the spring of 1966, 14 girls from the tsuimei production brigade of shancheng people's commune in nanching county volunteered for the job, in response to the call of the brigade party branch.

the team is headed by wang hsiu-hua, secretary of the communist youth league branch. it is one of the many reclamation teams active in mountainous fukien province. they reclaim land and plant trees on barren mountain slopes. each team is a unit under the administration of a brigade and included in the brigade's economic accounting.

wang hsiu-hua and the other girls made their billet by the side of a reedy swamp with scores of sturdy trees around. they decided to turn the swamp into a paddy field. they walked into the stinking, stagnant water, and started cutting reeds and felling trees. they were stung by wasps, but they did not complain. in a matter of a dozen days they turned the swamp into a field and planted early rice. later they reclaimed 1.4 hectares of slope land and planted late rice. they harvested eight tons of rice and nine tons of sweet potatoes that year.

their next project was to improve the field and raise output. in the spring of 1970 they began to dig ditches to drain off excess water. but no sooner would they dig a hole than the silt and water oozed up and filled it up again. the brigade party branch sent experienced peasants and militiamen to help them. they drove in piles alongside the ditches and fenced off silt with straw matting. the drainage work was successful.

in a little over one month, they dug nine ditches totalling 900 metres in length. each was 1.8 metres wide and 1.5 metres deep. in this way, the excess water was drained from the field.

then they applied heat radiating fertilizer to improve soil on three hectares. that year, rice output rose from 3.5 tons to nine tons per hectare.

the team members also opened up land in the mountains to grow fruit trees and other plants. they now have more than 12 hectares under pineapple, bananas, lichees and longan trees and citrus groves, one hectare of sugar-cane and 13 hectares of pine and cypress trees. efforts have been made to grow tea and medicinal herbs.

with the increase in collective funds, they bought two small tractors, built a small hydro-electric station and a workshop for husking rice and processing fodder. they put up housing and storage rooms with bricks and tiles they made themselves. they also raised livestock and poultry.

the team runs an evening school in which its members study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and agro-science. they do military training at fixed times as militiawomen.

the party branch of the tsuimei production brigade and former poor peasants have educated the girls in carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. at the very beginning of the project, the party branch sent its deputy secretary and a veteran peasant to help the team members arrange their living conditions and work out a reclamation plan. brigade cadres often went up the hill to help the girls sum up their experience.

now the reclamation team has 68 members. they are maturing rapidly in the course of transforming nature. fortytwo of them have joined the communist youth league and five were admitted into the chinese communist party. twentyfour-year-old team leader wang hsiu-hua was elected a member of the lunghsi administrative regional committee of the party.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

Good Results of Rural Scientific Experiments in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 17, 1973)

a new strain of typhoon-resistant rice, measures against rice borers and other pests, hybrid maize and sorghum strains which raise output 30 per cent -- these are some of the fruitful results of the rural mass movement for scientific experiments in kwangtung province last year.

members of rural people's communes, scientists and agro-technicians co-operated in the efforts.

the new rice strain has short stalks, ripens early and gives a high yield. it is an effective answer to the typhoons which hit coastal kwangtung frequently, lodging rice plants.

measures evolved against the borer and other rice pests include a borer-killing bacillus and the breeding of a species of wasp that wipes out the pests.

achievements of the chaochou-shantou area in popularizing improved rice strains show the importance of mass participation in scientific experiments. under the guidance of the party organization, former poor peasants hung chun-li and hung chun-ying evolved in 1958 the province's first short-stalk rice strain. this prevents rice plants from lodging in a typhoon.

since then, communes and brigades throughout the area have engaged in cultivating good seed strains. experimental plots were set aside for seed breeding, and full-time personnel was put in charge of seed storage and relevant work. scientists, technicians and research workers joined the commune members in summing up and popularizing experience so as to keep on improving the quality of seeds. measures were devised to prevent the short-stalk rice strain from degeneration and, in recent years, a still better strain has been introduced for still higher yield. paddy fields throughout the area are now grown to improved rice strains.

the party organizations at all levels in kwangtung province pay attention to arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians in the mass movement, summing up experience, and undertaking theoretical study. cadres, experienced peasants and educated young people in the countryside have joined forces with scientists and technicians in the campaign. at present, more than 1.3 million people in the province are engaged in agricultural scientific experiments.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Central China Strives for High Stable Yields in Former Calamity Area

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 18, 1973)

people in Lankao county, central china, have been working with enthusiasm this winter to control water-logging, shifting sand and alkalinization so as to win high, stable yields.

located in a bend of the hazardous yellow river, lankao county used to suffer badly from these three disasters.

the late chiao yu-lu, then county party secretary, led a group of cadres in 1963 in making investigations among commune members. whenever a flood or windstorm hit, he would go to the most-seriously affected places to get first-hand information as the basis for making plans to control the calamities. a mass campaign was started that year and there were immediate achievements. chiao yu-lu was widely praised as "a good student of chairman mao and a county party secretary who serves the people whole-heartedly".

after his death from long illness, the people in lankao continued the work. they have built a drainage system, planted trees to prevent shifting sand and deep-ploughed the land to control alkalinization. all 126 canals and ditches are now interconnected, the more than 180 sand dunes covered with trees, over thirty three thousand hectares of sandy land inter-grown to east indian coral trees and crops and about 14,000 hectares of alkaline land well-irrigated. as a result, the calamities are under control, by and large.

the county party committee led the people of the whole county this winter in a new drive to build water conservancy and irrigation works. a group of leading cadres and technicians was sent to make a general survey of the fifteen major canals in the county, and a new plan was drawn up for improving them and turning the fields into plots that give high and stable yields under all conditions.

the sanyichai people's commune on one bank of the yellow river this winter renovated two irrigation canals, totalling 22 kilometres in length, and diverted silt-laden river water to irrigate about three hundred hectares of alkali sandy waste along the bank, and dug or improved five thousand metres of field drainage ditches. they also planted trees over eighty hectares of sandy land.

the chingchai brigade of the kuyang people's commune, an outstanding unit once commended by chiao yu-lu, lies low on one of the old river courses, and all its farmland was formerly alkaline. since it started to deep-plough the land to control alkalinization in 1963, the brigade has turned up 85 per cent of its 320 hectares of farmland, and had good harvests. this winter the members improved two drainage canals, dug three new pump wells and levelled twenty hectares of rugged alkali land.

OIL PRODUCTION

Northwest China Oilfield Helps Build New Ones

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 18, 1973)

northwest china's yumen oilfield, the country's first, has sent four times as many experienced workers as its present workforce to post-liberation oilfields in the past decade or so. at the same time, yumen's output has kept rising.

nearly one thousand yumen workers in just a few days volunteered to go to taching oilfield in the spring of 1960 when news came that the new field would be opened. the 1205 drilling team headed by the national outstanding worker, wang chin-hsi, and other teams were sent and made important contributions.

the yumen workers have trained the equivalent of 86 per cent of their number for other oilfields in the past decade.

they also give unreserved technical help to other oilfields. serveral veteran workers succeeded in making an automatic machine for producing bands brake that is more efficient than the hand machine yumen had earlier provided for a new oilfield. they sent the blueprints of the new machine to that oilfield.

"give better equipment to others and solve difficulties ourselves" is the motto guiding the yumen workers. when a new oilfield needed a special concrete-conveying machine to strengthen oil wells, yumen sent its only machine and the yumen workers first did the job by hand while making another for their own use.

one-third of its workers and one half of its drilling, repairing and transporting equipment were sent to help new oilfields in 1970, yet yumen's crude oil output rose, due to improved equipment and higher efficiency. productivity in 1971 hit a new record.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Northeast China Urban Doctors Work in Countryside

(NCNA-English Changchun, Feb. 18, 1973)

more than 8,000 urban medical workers in northeast china's kirin province have settled in the countryside during the great proletarian cultural revolution, responding to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas.

this plus new graduates from medical schools and training classes increased the number of rural medical workers in the province to more than 24,300, 2.4 times that of 1965 when the cultural revolution began.

altogether 258 medical workers from the provincial people's hospital have settled in the countryside since 1969. they now work in eight outlying commune hospitals.

guided by party organizations at various levels, the medical workers conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and have modestly received re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. this has enabled the medical workers to serve the peasants better and become their close friends.

tien hsiang-fu, former deputy head of the surgery department of the szuping no. 2 municipal hospital, has cultivated a deep love for the peasants since he came to work in a commune hospital. carrying a medical kit, he often treats patients at their homes. one commune member who suffered from neurasthenia had not taken part in farm work for eight years. dr. tien tried out some herbal medicines on him and the treatment proved effective. combining chinese and western medicine, he has cured appendicitis, cholecystitis and many other acute abdomina cases without using operation.

hsu hsiu-yen, former deputy head of a sanatorium, now serves as chairman of the revolutionary committee of a commune hospital. adhering to chairman mao's

revolutionary line in medical and health work, he and the hospital staff serve the peasants whole-heartedly. braving snowstorms, they rushed to patients' homes at night as soon as they were sent for, and looked after the patients day and night when the cases were serious.

the former urban medical workers have played an important role in training barefoot doctors and conducting scientific research. they have also helped their colleagues in commune hospitals improve their skill. today, 600 commune hospitals in kirin province can perform abdominal operations as against only 100 in 1965.

OFFSHORE ISLANDS

Industry Grows on Small Island Off East China Coast

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 17, 1973)

pingtan island off the east china coast has some 30 industrial enterprises that generate electric power, build ships and fishing boats, process fish products, and make cement, textiles, fishing gear and farm implements. their products total more than 1,000 in variety.

the communist party and people's government have led the islanders in building industry in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance.

pingtan, the biggest of a group of islets that make up pingtan county, had virtually no industry before liberation, except for a flour mill and some smithies and carpentry shops.

the county-run shipyard was built during the great leap forward in 1958. starting with small wooden boats of less than 20 tons, the workers are now building 120-ton coastal ships with machine tools of their own make.

since fishing accounts for three-fifths of the island's gross output, its industry is geared to fishery. in addition to a county-run fishing gear plant and a fish processing plant, there are fishing gear repair shops in the communes and brigades. fishing boats, including motor junks complete with net hoists, are made locally.

industrial development has also provided agriculture with more farm machines and implements. the county-run farm machinery plant turned out 3,000 pumps, threshers and rice transplanters in 1972. threshing, transportation and farm produce processing are mechanized or semi-mechanized in many farming production brigades.

workshops have also been built to make cement and lime from shells. there is a handicraft workshops making art objects with colourful shells. its output value in 1972 was six times that in 1965, before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Secretary of State Sends Message on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, has sent a message to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei expressing his sincere condolences on the recent earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou, szechwan province of china. the message reads:

i am extremely sorry to learn of the damage and loss of life caused by the recent earthquake in szechwan.

please accept my sincere condolences.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Leader of Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

k. kozmov, leader of the government trade delegation of the bulgarian people's republic and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane today.

he was welcomed by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned wang pin and wang ming-hsiu.

present at the airport were bulgarian ambassador to china luben stoyanov, deputy leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation d. genovski, who had arrived in peking earlier, and commercial counsellor of the bulgarian embassy in peking a. borisov.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Table Tennis Association President Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

arthur barran, president of the canadian table tennis association, and his wife flew in to peking this evening at the invitation of the chinese table tennis association.

he was greeted at the airport by chen hsien, president of the host association.

CHINA AND COSTA RICA

Costa Rican Women Visiting Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1973)

a 5-member women visiting group from costa rica left here by plane today for a visit to southern china before going home. leader of the group is maria eugenia jimenez de roy, vice-president of the curatorial committee of the national museum of costa rica.

the group arrived in peking on february 11 at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

during its stay in peking, the group visited industrial and educational sites, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. the costa rican guests were honoured at a dinner by leading members of chinese organizations li en-chiu and wang yeh-chiu. hsia nai, leading member of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, had a discussion with them.

RELATIONS WITH HONG KONG

Vice President of Hongkong Football Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

akers jones, vice-president of the hongkong football association, and his wife left peking by train today for southern china after a visit here. they will return to hongkong via kwangchow. they were seen off at peking railway station by sung chung, secretary general of the all-china sports federation, and lu ting, leading member of the chinese football federation.

during their stay in peking, mr. and mrs. jones visited the peking physical culture institute, a spare-time sports school, the capital indoor stadium, the workers' stadium, and scenic spots and places of historical interest.

on the evening of february 15, the all-china sports federation hosted a dinner in honour of akers jones and his wife. li meng-hua, a leading member of the federation, had a friendly conversation with the guests at the dinner.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friend Kinkazu Saionji and His Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

japanese friend kinkazu saionji, his wife yukie saionji and his eldest son kazuteiu saionji as well as shiro minamimura, chief of the saionji office in tokyo, arrived here by plane this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

they were greeted at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the host association, and leading members of chinese organizations li mao-chai, li fu-teh and meng hsien-ju.

present at the airport were ichihei sugiyama, japanese secretary, and his wife, and said salim abdulla, tanzanian secretary, of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists'

association; hamid wafi, sudanese secretary of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other japanese friends.

Liao Cheng-chih, Yang Chi Fete Japanese Friend Kinkazu Saionji and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a banquet in honour of japanese friend kinkazu saionji, his wife yukie saionji and his eldest son kazuteiu saionji as well as shiro minamimura, chief of the saionji office in tokyo. they had a cordial, friendly talk in the course of the banquet.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, li mao-chai, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung, li fu-teh, chou chi and meng hsien-ju.

Pai Hsiang-kuo, Liu Hsi-wen Meet and Fete Delegation of Japanese Trade Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, today met and gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation of friendly japanese trade organizations. it is composed of teiji hagiwara and ichizo kimura, leading members of the japanese trade organizations. hosts and guests had cordial and friendly conversations.

present at the meeting and banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung, chang hsing-chiao, chang feng and chou chi.

the delegation arrived in peking on february 11 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Japanese Ballet Group Leader and Dancers Leave Shanghai for Home Via Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 18, 1973)

masao shimizu, leader of the japanese matsuyama ballet group, and members of the group left here by air for home via kwangchow today after a friendly visit to shanghai.

the japanese friends arrived here from peking on february 15. they were honoured at a banquet given by sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

wang hung-wen and hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, attended the banquet. they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with masao shimizu and the other japanese friends before the banquet.

on february 17, masao shimizu and the other japanese friends visited the shanghai dance school where they had many friends, for the japanese matsuyama ballet group had been to shanghai on three occasions. at the school the japanese and chinese ballet artistes chatted gaily. both the japanese and chinese artistes expressed the determination to make new contributions to the friendship and cultural exchanges between the chinese and japanese people.

masao shimizu told his chinese friends how the group had rehearsed the revolutionary modern ballet "the red detachment of women" in peking. chinese dancers described their recent performance tour of the countryside and what they had learned from the working people. they thanked the matsuyama ballet group and the japanese people for the great help given to the shanghai dance drama troupe during its tour of japan last year. they also wished the japanese friends success in their performance of "the red detachment of women".

the japanese friends visited the shanghai museum and the institute of art handicraft.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Begum Nusrat Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met with begum nusrat bhutto, wife of pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. premier chou en-lai warmly welcomed begum nusrat bhutto who is on a visit to china, and asked her to convey his regards to president bhutto.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi was present at the meeting.

also present were chung hsi-tung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and yeh cheng-chang, chang han-chih and chao chung-hsin of the foreign ministry.

madame teng ying-chao today went to the guest house for a meeting with begum nusrat bhutto. they had luncheon together.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto Attends Evening Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1973)

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president, this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

also present at the performance were other distinguished pakistan guests in her party, pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and pakistan embassy officials, guests from pakistan and other countries invited by the pakistan international airlines corporation, and other pakistan friends in peking.

attending the performance were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china kuang jen-nung and his wife niu hsiu-chen, and leading members of organizations concerned liu ching-tang, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, wang hai-ting, yeh cheng-chang, kao chien-chung, kuo tung-chun, chu ya-chen and yu chiao.

the performance was arranged by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

at the end of the performance, begum nusrat bhutto and others went on the stage in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, to congratulate the artists on their successful performance.

begum nusrat bhutto and other distinguished pakistan guests in her party today visited the summer palace and the art handicrafts exhibition in the company of lin chia-mei and chien cheng-ying.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi accompanied begum nusrat bhutto in her visit.

PIA Manager in China Gives Reception to Mark PIA Inaugural Flight to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1973)

syed riyazur rahman, manager of the pakistan international airlines corporation in china, gave a cocktail party here this evening to celebrate the formal inauguration of p.i.a. service to peking.

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president, and other distinguished pakistan guests in her party attended.

attending the cocktail party were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, women vice-ministers chen mu-hua and chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, director-general of the general administration of the civil aviation of china kuang jen-nung and his wife niu hsiu-chen, members of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee ting kuo-yu and hsieh ching-yi, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, wang yu-ching, tong kang, yang kung-su, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, kao chien-chung, kuo tung-chun, pai yun, hu peng-fei, chu ya-chen and yu chiao.

maulana kausar niazi, minister for information and broadcasting, haj and auqaf, spoke at the cocktail party, which was filled with friendly feelings between the chinese and pakistan people. he said that he had been commissioned by begum nusrat bhutto to welcome the

chinese friends present on behalf of the p.i.a. he said: since the p.i.a.'s flight to china started in 1964, there has been the closest cooperation between the national airlines of china and pakistan. the bonds of friendship between the two countries, he pointed out, are based on mutuality of benefit and are a source of strength. they are built on principles which brook no compromise, he added.

in his speech, kuang jen-nung offered his warm congratulations on the inauguration of the p.i.a. service to peking. he declared, "i believe that this airline of friendship will make even greater contributions to the consolidation and development of the friendship between our two peoples and to the promotion of the friendly intercourse among the people the world over."

present at the cocktail were also pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and officials of the pakistan embassy here, p.i.a. invited guests from pakistan and other countries, and the staff of the p.i.a. office in china.

Peking Reception Marks PIA Inaugural Flight to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a reception this evening to celebrate the inaugural flight of the pakistan international airlines corporation to peking.

air communications were established between china and pakistan, two friendly neighbours, as early as april 1964 when an airline between karachi of pakistan and shanghai of china was officially inaugurated. a new line, from karachi via rawalpindi and peking to shanghai, was opened to service january 20 this year. this will further increase the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president, and other distinguished pakistan guests in her party attended the reception.

attending were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and pakistan embassy officials.

present were guests from pakistan and other countries invited by the p.i.a. to attend the celebrations of its

inaugural flight to peking; the staff of the p.i.a. office in china; and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram, and officials of the iranian embassy here.

present at the reception were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang and lo shu-chang, women vice-ministers chen mu-hua and chien cheng-ying, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee ting kuo-yu, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen shu-fu, wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, wang chien-kung, teng kang, tung lin, yang kung-su, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang, kao chien-chung, kuo tung-chun, pai yun, hu peng-fei, niu hsiu-chen, chu ya-chen and yu chiao.

the reception was permeated with a cordial and warm atmosphere marking the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people. in a speech, kuang jen-nung warmly welcomed begum nusrat bhutto's presence at the reception and heartily congratulated the p.i.a. on its flight to peking. he said that the opening of the p.i.a. flight to the chinese capital marked a further development of the china-pakistan friendship. this airline of friendship, he added, would surely contribute to strengthening the amity between the chinese and pakistan people and among the people in the world.

miraj khalid, chief minister of punjab, who has come with begum nusrat bhutto on her visit, extended thanks to the chinese side for its warm welcome and hospitality, on behalf of begum nusrat bhutto and the pakistan guests and guests from other countries who have come to attend the celebrations of the p.i.a. inaugural flight to peking. he said: "we in pakistan consider that p.i.a.'s inaugural flight to china is an important link in the chain of friendship and cooperation." he added that air communications between pakistan and china served not only the two countries but other countries of the world.

China's Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Karachi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Feb. 17, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china arrived here this morning for a friendly performance tour of pakistan at the invitation of the pakistan government.

the troupe with shen chien as leader and li jo and hsia chu-hua as deputy leaders was welcomed at the airport by khalid syed butt, secretary of the pakistan national council of arts and m.h. ziadi, assistant protocol of the foreign ministry of pakistan. miao chiu-jui, consul general of the people's republic of china in karachi, was also present.

all members of the troupe were garlanded at the airport by pakistan girls.

the chinese consul general gave a reception this evening on the troupe's visit here. among over 300 guests attending the reception were kamal azfar, minister for finance of government of sind province, hatim alawi, chairman of the karachi pakistan-china friendship society, ashraf tabani, chairman of the export promotion bureau of pakistan, a.r. faridi, chairman of the pakistan industrial development corporation and rear admiral s. zahid hassain, chairman of the karachi port trust.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the acrobatic troupe arrived here after a friendly visit to sri lanka.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Ambassador to China of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with alwai abdul rahman al-saqaff, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china. matters relating to the presentation of the credentials were discussed on the occasion.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Stadium Study Group Leaves for Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

a 11-member stadium study group of china led by chang yi-su left here for sierra leone by air this evening.

among those seeing the group off at the airport was liu feng, leading member of a department concerned. r.e.k. taylor-smith, ambassador of sierra leone to china, and his wife, and j.c.w. porter, counsellor of the sierra leone embassy, were present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Captures US Poachers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1973)

three u.s. fishing vessels were captured by the ecuadorian navy on february 12 for intruding into ecuador's 200 nautical mile territorial sea, according to a report from quito.

they were released yesterday after being fined.

Peruvian Minister Reiterates Decision to Defend 200 Mile Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, Feb. 17, 1973)

peruvian minister of fishery javier tantalean vanini, extending a warning to those big powers which want to violate peru's 200 nautical mile territorial sea, reiterated yesterday peru's decision to defend the 200 mile limit.

the minister pointed out that apart from rich fishery resources, there are oil and other mineral deposits in peru's territorial waters.

"the riches always awake the lust of the powers and for this reason it is up to our generation to defend our 200 nautical miles," he noted.

referring to peru's fishing industry, the minister said that the state fishery service enterprise marketed a total of 15,000 tons of fish in 1971 and 1972 and the supply is likely to increase this year.

he said that peru's exports of fish meal and fish oil, which amounted to 207 million u.s. dollars in 1966, increased to 314 million in 1971 and, despite unfavourable natural conditipns, maintained at 322 million in 1972.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Kissinger and Party Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, and his party left here by special plane this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of departments concerned, including chu mu-chih, ma jen-hui, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, peng hua, han hsu, hsing jen-hsien and chien ta-yung.

chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, accompanied dr. kissinger and his party to shanghai, from which dr. kissinger and his party will leave china.

yesterday premier chou en-lai and others continued talks with dr. kissinger. members of dr. kissinger's party visited the great wall.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Ashes of Late Charge d'Affaires A.I. and Interpreter of Chinese Embassy in Lusaka Brought to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1973)

the ashes of comrade hou chi-wen, late charge d'affaires ad interim, and comrade chang hsin-kuei, interpreter, of the chinese embassy in zambia, were flown to peking from lusaka today. escorting the ashes on the journey were wang lien-fang, widow of comrade hou chi-wen and his daughter wang yueh, and liu tung-chen, second secretary of the chinese embassy in lusaka.

comrade hou chi-wen and comrade chang hsin-kuei were killed in a car accident on august 4 last year in zambia.

present at peking airport today were vice-foreign minister ho ying, leading members of departments concerned, and relatives and friends of comrades hou chi-wen and chang hsin-kuei. also present at the airport were zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and other diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy here.

when the plane carrying the ashes of comrades hou chi-wen and chang hsin-kuei left lusaka yesterday, chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen and chinese embassy personnel were present at the airport.

also present at the airport were elijah h.k. mudenda, minister of foreign affairs of zambia, timothy kankasa, state minister for foreign affairs, and sampa, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other zambian government officials.

also present were wife of the korean ambassador to zambia and charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy, and first secretary of the romanian embassy.

END

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